FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 223 *19 November 1981*

ALBANIA

Commentary Analyzes Soviet Course Since GOSR B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT]
Politburo Officials Attend Workers Meetings B 2
Stefani at Textile Combine B 2
Cuko With Youth Union B 2

BULGARIA

Commentary Calls Reagan Speech 'Propaganda' C 1
Tsvetkov Protests UN Afghanistan Discussion C 1
Friendship and Cooperation Treaty With PDRY C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Nov]
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Visits Sofia Combine, Plovdiv C 4
Lukanov Receives Cuban Nuclear Energy Official C 5
Economic Cooperation Program With CSSR Outlined C 5
Trade, Payments Protocol Signed With Albania C 5
BCP Congratulates British CP on Congress C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Nov]
Briefs: Hungarian Delegation Sees Stoichkov; C 6
Mozambique Delegation

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reagan Four-Point Plan Analyzed, Criticized D 1
Omissions Noted D 1
Details Discussed D 1
Writers' Letter to West European Colleagues D 2
Polish Solidarity Actions Noted, Criticized D 3
Round of Talks Begins D 3
Solidarity Staff Scored D 3
CPUSA's Gus Hall Comments D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Nov]
Polish Review of Vavra Antiwar Film Attacked D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Nov]
Slovak PRAVDA Condemns 'Bright Star' Maneuvers D 5
[17 Nov]
PRACE Accuses Sweden of Anti-Soviet Espionage D 5
[16 Nov]
Slovak Daily Discusses Romania's Supply Problems D 6
Daily Responds to Readers Seeking Information D 7
[Svoboda in RUDE PRAVO 14 Nov]
Press Discusses Current 'Shopping Fever' D 8
Daily Comments on Needed Fuel Imports, Prices D 9
[Kyptova in LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 13 Nov]
Manager 'Vindication' Not Political Work's Aim D 9
[Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Nov]
Colotka Attends Slovak Planning Session D 10
Colotka Meets With Leaders of Dunajska Streda D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Reports to SED Central Committee E 1
Reaction to Reagan's 18 Nov Speech Reported E 1
TASS Cited E 1
'Zero-Option, Zero-Knowledge' E 1
[BERLINER ZEITUNG 16 Nov]
West European Criticism E 2
MSZMP Delegation Received by Konrad Naumann E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Nov]
SED's Hermann Axen Interviewed in Portugal E 3
[Lisbon EXPRESSO 7 Nov]

HUNGARY

Reagan Four-Point Proposal Reported, Criticized F 1
Proposal Summed Up F 1
Plan Called 'Unacceptable' F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Comments F 1
'Bright Star' Viewed as 'Occupation Exercise' F 2
[Szabo in NEPSZABADSAG 15 Nov]
Polish Youth Leaders Give Views on Politics F 3
Joint Communique With Nicaragua Issued 15 Nov F 6
Briefs: Veress Visits U.S.; Nemeth, Aczel Hold Party Aktivs F 7

POLAND

Reagan's Arms Limitation Speech Reported G 1
Comment on Reagan Speech G 1
KK Presidium 27 Oct Session Appeal to TU Members G 1
SOLIDARNOSC Publishes Appeal [6 Nov] G 1
Presidium Cables Jaruzelski G 2
[SOLIDARNOSC 6 Nov]
Reportage on Regional Strike Situation G 2
Moszczenica Miners Strike G 2
Moszczenica Agreement G 3
Sub-Beskids Post-Strike Talks G 3
Jaroslaw Food Supplies Protest G 3
School Strikes Roundup G 4
Stance Adopted in Lublin G 4
Lublin Talks Condition Set G 5
Press Strike Continues G 5
Solidarity Beats Censor's Attempt on Article [AFP] G 5
More on TU Official's Sentence G 6
Commentary on Walesa Position Within Solidarity G 6
[Rulicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 11 Nov]
Farmers, Peasants Solidarity Unions Registered G 8
PZPR Officials Meet With Regional Party Groups G 8
Olszowski Meets Legnica Aktivs G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Nov]
Orzechowski at Warsaw Factory G 10
Wozniak at Luxemburg Plant G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Nov]
Siwak Meets Gdynia Aktivs G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Nov]
Kubiak Meets With Journalists G 12
Kubiak in Krakow G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Nov]
Jaruzelski Meets With Students G 13
Jaruzelski, War Invalids Meet G 13
PZPR Central Committee Commissions Hold Meetings G 14
National Accord Discussed G 14

More on Meeting G 14
Food Supplies Discussed G 14
TRYBUNA LUDU on Religion and Party Membership [10 Nov] G 14
Sejm Presidium Adopts Declaration on Social Calm G 17
Social Consultative Council Creation Expected G 17
Reportage on Internal Economic Conditions G 17
Employment Situation Assessed G 18
Economy Viewed by Committee G 18
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Nov]
EEC Food Imports G 19
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14-15 Nov]
Coal Extraction Stepped Up G 20
Impact on House Construction G 20
More Coal, Steel for Builders G 21
Commentary on Black Market, Smuggling Activities G 21
Lower Silesian Editor's Trial Postponed G 22
Zaweze Prisoners End 3-Day Protest Action G 23
Soviet Union Increases Meat Deliveries G 23
Polish-Japanese Mixed Commission Meeting Ends G 23
Brazil Postpones 1981 Debt Payment Request [TANJUG] G 23
Czyrek Ends Visit to Austria; Communique Issued G 24
Australian Foreign Minister To Visit 25 Nov G 24

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Political Committee Meeting H 1
Dinca Holds Economic Talks in Beijing 17 Nov H 4
Stanescu Signs Construction Agreements With Libya H 5
[SCINTEIA 12 Nov]
Duma Has Talks, Signs Agreements in Nicosia H 5
AVANTI! Reports Ceausescu-Craxi Communique H 6
[Intini, Rome 12 Nov]
RCP Greets British Communist Party Congress H 8
[SCINTEIA 14 Nov]

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade Radio Reviews Reagan's 18 Nov Speech I 1
LCY Delegation Meets Czyrek in Warsaw 18 Nov I 2
General Brajovic on Relations With Albania I 2
[POLITIKA 9 Nov]
'Declining' Commodity Trade With PRC Noted I 2
[BORBA 5 Nov]
More on Visit by Italian Foreign Minister I 3
Toast by Vrhovec I 3
Communique Issued I 5
Joint Communique on Mugabe Visit Issued I 6
Toasts Exchanged With Cypriot Parliamentarians I 10
Kurtesi Reviews Kosovo Communists' Current Tasks I 11
[BORBA 9 Nov]

COMMENTARY ANALYZES SOVIET COURSE SINCE GOSR

AU071153 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 81

["The Ideas of the October Revolution are Always Relevant for the Proletariat and the Oppressed Peoples" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Nov (ATA) -- The Albanian press devotes today articles to November 7, the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. In its article under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others:

The Great October Revolution came out triumphant, because the Bolshevik Party implemented with loyalty and farsight the teachings of Marx and Engels on the armed uprising for the violent overthrow of the power of capital. It proved the indispensability of the leading role of the party in the revolution, of a party with iron discipline and tested in the fierce battles of the class struggle and which fights with determination against opportunists reformists and all the renegades on a national and international scale. It proved for the first time in practice the correctness of the teachings of genius of Marxism-Leninism that the proletarian revolution and the overthrow of capitalism are fully realizable even in a single country and that the future belongs to socialism and communism.

The teachings of October indicated to all the proletarians of the world the sole road of their liberation from capitalist oppression and exploitation and their transformation into a ruling class.

The article writes further on of the major influence of the ideas of Great October in the democratic movement in Albania and later on in the formation of the first communist groups. Its ideals, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the article stresses, were the ideological and organisational basis for the founding of the Communist Party of Albania 40 years ago and the leading of our people's revolution.

After speaking of the liquidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union and its introduction on the capitalist road by the group of Khrushchev, the article reads further on that the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union inevitably led also to its transformation into an imperialist superpower, which is for expansion, aggression and wars and the establishment of its domination in the world.

The socialist and communist disguises which the Soviet revisionists still try to preserve, the newspaper stressed, are being torn up every day by their capitalist reality and the social-imperialist policy they pursue. Therefore the genuine Marxist-Leninist and proletarian revolutionaries expose Soviet revisionism and fight it, its internal and external policy, covered with pseudo-socialist masks, with all their forces.

In our days when the question of the revolution and national liberation of the peoples is not only an aspiration and a future prospect, but a problem taken up for solution, the universal laws of the transition from capitalism to socialism, which came true with the October Revolution, such as the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the destruction of bourgeois state apparatus, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leading role of the working class in revolution in alliance with all the other oppressed masses, the leading role of the party of the proletariat, etc, are more relevant than ever.

Exposing the attempts of the Chinese revisionists who want to replace the ideas of the October Revolution with the socalled Mao Zedong Thought, which they tried to impose on the Marxist-Leninist parties as well, the article says that they call on the international proletariat and the peoples not to rise in the revolution, but to unite with the bourgeoisie of their countries, even with U.S. imperialism and the whole reaction, suffice that they fight against their enemy, Soviet social-imperialism. The article stresses that even the sermons of Eurocommunists, Yugoslav revisionists, etc, have one aim: To sabotage the revolution, to defend and perpetuate the capitalist order.

Any disguise, any falsification, any deviation from the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, the article of ZERI I POPULLIT says in conclusion, cannot be kept up for long. Sooner or later it is exposed because it runs counter to the ideals of working class and the peoples who fight for freedom, genuine democracy, for socialism, for a society without exploiters and exploited. The teachings of Marxism-Leninism for the triumph of the revolution are immortal and can be subdued neither by the bourgeois violence, nor by the sabotaging activity of the enemies of the proletariat. "The people's war and the revolution," said Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 8th congress of the party, "are on the agenda, not only as aspirations and immediate tasks for liberation from capitalist oppression and imperialist yoke, but also as historical necessities to defeat the warmongering plans of imperialism and avert a new general war."

POLITBURO OFFICIALS ATTEND WORKERS' MEETINGS

Stefani at Textile Combine

AU102137 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Summary] A meeting was organized in Tirana on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 'Stalin' textile combine on 10 November. Taking part in the meeting were workers of the combine, young people, soldiers and others who had been invited. "Also present were Simon Stefani, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Pali Miska, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Esma Ulqinaku, minister of food and light industry; Pilo Peristeri and Vito Kapo, members of the AWP Central Committee; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana AWP Committee; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Tirana People's Council Executive Committee, and others."

Comrade Simon Stefani read a letter by Enver Hoxha to the workers, engineers, specialist and cadres of the combine on the occasion of its anniversary. He congratulated the combine on its work and the fact that this combine has become one of the important centers in Albania. He congratulated them on their achievements in fulfilling the people's needs for textiles of good quality and variety. He wished that they will continue to fulfill and surpass their tasks, and hold the party's name high as well as "the honored and eternal name of the great Stalin."

The secretary of the combine's party committee spoke on the occasion, pointing out the results achieved and the extension of the combine. An artistic program was given for those present.

Cuko With Youth Union

AU181140 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Summary] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, Lenka Cuko, Politburo member and Mihal Lako, militant communist met in Korce with distinguished young people of the Korce, Tirana, Permet Pogradec, Librazho, Elbasan and Gramsh Districts. Also present were district party and state cadres.

The meeting was opened by Jani Ballta, first secretary of the Korce District working youth union, who spoke about the revolutionary initiatives taken by the youth in this district and the results achieved in production. Delegates from various districts spoke on behalf of their comrades and expressed their determination to fulfill the tasks of the Eighth AWP Congress.

Comrade Mihal Lako talked about the activities and memories of the founders of the party. Comrade Lenka Cuko also spoke about the youth organization's 40 years of activity, youth's role in the antifascist liberation struggle and the country's socialist construction. She then spoke about the prospects opened up by the Eighth AWP Congress and the tasks set by it, and emphasized the care shown by the party and Enver Hoxha for the education of the younger generation. The young people applauded with enthusiasm.

Decorations were presented to distinguished young people.

COMMENTARY CALLS REAGAN SPEECH 'PROPAGANDA'

AU181900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, gave a speech at the Washington National Press Club. His speech was expected with great interest because of the preliminary reports that Reagan would present the U.S. position on the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, which will open on 30 November in Geneva. In essence, the President did not say anything new. The proposals voiced by him can be defined as a propaganda trick. In connection with the Geneva negotiations he repeated the unrealistic thesis, repeatedly voiced by U.S. officials, on the so-called [word indistinct] decision. According to this, in Geneva the sides will negotiate on dismantling the Soviet SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, and in exchange the United States would not deploy in Europe the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

This means that the negotiations would be limited to the Soviet missiles only. Simultaneously, the huge NATO nuclear arsenal and the U.S. nuclear missiles, which have been moved forward, would be excluded from the negotiations. Essentially similar proposals only aim at blocking the Geneva dialog and creating conditions for deploying the new U.S. missiles. Reagan's position on the SALT negotiations testifies to the fact that Washington has no intention of conducting negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security.

TSVETKOV PROTESTS UN AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSION

AU181111 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Report by BTA New York correspondent]

[Text] New York, 18 Nov -- Mr Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's permanent representative in the United Nations Organization made a resolute protest against the intrusion on the General Assembly of a discussion on the artifically created "Afghan issue".

"Putting this issue on the agenda of the session", he said at the General Assembly's plenary session, "was done despite the resolute objections on the part of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We must note that this is a gross violation of the UN charter. This very fact is converting the present discussion into a factor which puts extra obstacles to the political settlement of the issues related to the situation around Afghanistan".

Mr Boris Tsvetkov expressed Bulgaria's full support to the efforts made by Afghanistan to settle the existing issues and especially to her proposals of August 24 made to her neighboring countries as to normalize the relations, to conduct negotiations and to establish cooperation and goodneighborliness.

He stressed that "the tension created around Afghanistan is being used by the forces which have provoked it with a view to screening their global plans for exacerbating the international situation, for justifying the US-triggered new spiral of the arms race, for imposing their policy from the position of strength".

Denouncing the acts of the imperialist and hegemonist forces, the Bulgarian representative pointed to the fact that counterrevolutionary gangs are being set up, armed and sent to Afghanistan with the aim of carrying out armed actions, which install themselves on the territory of neighboring countries and are patronized by the imperialist and hegemonistic forces. He resolutely protested against the discussion artifically created and the efforts made to involve the United Nations organisation in the implementation of the anti-Afghan subversive plans, expressing the Bulgarian Government's firm conviction that "The political settlement of the outstanding issues and the normalizing of the relations between Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries, i.e. the sole outcome of the situation set, are clearly seen in the resourceful and comprehensive approach of the Afghan government with the help of which a basis acceptable for such a settlement which can guarantee the political stabilizing in Southwest Asia can be laid."

FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION TREATY WITH PDRY

AU171420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Nov 81 p 1

["Text" of friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) on 11 November 1981 in Sofia]

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY,

Convinced that the further consolidation and development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation is in accordance with the interests of the peoples in both countries, and that it serves the cause of strengthening peace and security throughout the world;

Inspired by the resolve mutually to contribute to the consolidation of the revolutionary and socioeconomic successes achieved by both peoples;

Guided by the aspiration to work for the consolidation of unity of action and cooperation among all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world; which are engaged in the struggle for peace, national independence; democracy and social progress,

Being in solidarity with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid, and united in the common wish to strengthen the anti-imperialist front;

Being aware of the fact that cooperation between the two countries will serve as an useful contribution to the joint struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

Confirming their adherence to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, inspired by the wish to contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security in the interest of all peoples throughout the world, have decided to sign this treaty and have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they will consolidate the indestructible friendship existing between the two countries and that they will develop their political relations and their comprehensive cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, on the basis of equal rights and noninterference into each other's affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will closely and comprehensively cooperate so that prerequisites may be ensured pertaining to the preservation and expansion of their peoples' socioeconomic achievements and pertaining to the mutual respect for each other's sovereignty as regards the use of natural resources in their respective countries.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will pursue their efforts devoted to the consolidation and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sectors and will expand their trade and navigation on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage, as well as upon the basis of the most favored nation principle.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will encourage the further development of cooperation and will exchange experience in the sectors of science, cultural, education, health protection, television, radio, the press, cinematography, sports and other fields.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will contribute to an intensification of contacts and to cooperation between state organs, mass organizations, cultural and scientific institutions of both countries and will become mutually acquainted with the life, work, experience and achievements of both peoples.

Article 6

The People's Republic of Bulgaria respects the policy of nonalignment conducted by the PDRY. This policy represents an important factor in the development of international cooperation and of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The PDRY respects the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy, aimed at the consolidation of security and at the development of cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world, which is conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Article 7

The high contracting parties will continue also in the future to devote all their efforts to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world, to the intensification of the process of detente and to the settlement of international controversies by peaceful means, to the consolidation of the principle of nonuse of force and to the elimination of any manifestations of expansionism and hegemonism in the practice of international relations. The two countries will contribute to the achievement of universal and full disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective, international control.

Article 8

The high contracting parties will pursue their struggle against the forces of imperialism for the liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in all its forms and manifestations, by cooperating with each other, as well as with other peace-loving states in support of the peoples' just struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. The two sides will support efforts aimed at reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic new basis, as well as the struggle of those states which have already liberated themselves from imperialist oppression, so that their sovereignty and their right to use their own natural resources may be respected.

Article 9

The high contracting parties will contribute to finding a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem and to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Article 10

The high contracting parties will cooperate in the foreign policy sector, they will brief each other, and if necessary, they will hold consultations on important international issues of mutual interest.

In the event that situations arise that are likely to threaten or violate peace, the two high contracting parties will establish contact with each other in order to coordinate their stands in the interest of eliminating the existing threat or in the purpose of restoring peace.

Article 11

Each of the high contracting parties solemnly declares that it will not participate in any military or other alliances, measures or actions, directed against the other contracting parties.

Article 12

The high contracting parties declare that this treaty is not directed against any third country whatever and does not affect the rights and obligations assumed in current bilateral and multilateral agreements signed by them. The two contracting parties commit themselves not to sign any international agreements whatever that might be incompatible with the present treaty.

Article 13

Problems that may arise between the two contracting parties as regards the interpretation or application of this treaty will be resolved by them on a bilateral basis, in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding.

Article 14

This treaty is subject to ratification and will come into force after an exchange of ratification documents, which will take place in Aden.

Article 15

This treaty will be in force for a period of 20 years and will be automatically extended for further 5-year periods, unless either of the contracting parties gives notice in writing of its intention to cancel it at least 1 year before the current period expires.

This treaty was prepared in Sofia on 11 November 1981 in two copies, in the Bulgarian and in the Arabic languages, and both texts are of equal validity.

Signed: For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov

For the PDRY: 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE VISITS SOFIA COMBINE, PLOVDIV

AU181305 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the African National Union, today visited the Dimitur Gendov nonferrous metal processing combine in Sofia. He and those accompanying him showed keen interest in the organization of production in the various departments and in the numerous products made of local (?and imported) alloys that are applied in machine-building, production of instruments, the electrochemical industry, chemical industry and others. The guests were acquainted with the production activity of this enterprise, the only one in Bulgaria involved in nonferrous' metals processing, as well as with the improvement in the improvement in the technological processes and the introduction of new kinds of products. Comrade Robert Mugabe was accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

A short while ago, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the African National Union, arrived in Plovdiv. They were accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Milko Balev and the officials accompanying the prime minister of Zimbabwe. The leaders of the two countries were cordially welcomed by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe were welcomed at the city's central square with bread and salt, according to an old Bulgarian tradition. Luchezar Apostolov, first deputy chairman of the municipal people's council, presented the Plovdiv honorary badge to Robert Mugabe and a brass band played the anthems of the two countries. Military honors were also presented.

Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, later reported on the socialist reforms carried out in the okrug at the party house.

LUKANOV RECEIVES CUBAN NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL

AU171455 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] On 17 November Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Fidel Castro Diaz, leader of the Cuban commission on nuclear energy. Questions pertaining to developing the two countries' coopeation in the area of the peaceful application of nuclear energy were discussed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH CSSR OUTLINED

AU180915 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Nov (BTA) -- Coordinated and joint researches into 90 problems related to the present tasks facing the two countries' economies figure in the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak scientific and Technological Cooperation programme for the 1981-85 period. In it prominence is given to the development of new advanced technologies and to the manufacturing of goods with high techno-economic indices, to mechanization and automation of production and to improving the control of its quality.

New different kinds of axles and other parts for the "Madara-Liaz" lorries, new types of machine tools, improved systems of industrial manipulators and robots, automated technologies for the purposes of founding and power generation will be designed. Interest is shown in the developments on the processing, deactivation and conservation of the radioactive waste of the atomic power equipment.

Promising are the themes mapped out in the spheres of electronics, farm machinery building, coal mining, construction. Chemists are joining their efforts in the development of new technologies for obtaining polystyrene. Work is to be done for the manufacturing of new loading facilities for petrol and diesel fuels, polyethylene for the purpose of agriculture, etc.

The new Bulgaro-Czechoslovak programme has as a basis the two countries' scientists and specialists' successful cooperation in the previous years. In 1976-1980 they developed jointly 250 themes. Designs were made and improved of the construction of 100-ton electric arc furnaces, new electric insulation materials and protective coatings, building materials, detergents, etc. Highly effective were the researches into the sphere of the technologies for low-calorie coal burning, into increasing the profitableness of using the water resources, into breeding new varieties in grain production, fruit- and vegetable-growing, etc. The industrial and technical joint production of nine pairs of enterprises of the mechanical engineering, in the manufacture of electrical equipment for the purposes of the food industry, of the electrification of the railways, the obtaining and processing of kaolin, etc has been developed.

Active was the cooperation in the licence trade. Under Bulgarian licences a method and equipment for protective coating of graphite electrodes against oxidation, methods for refining blister copper and for removing cathode pitting in the electrolytic process, etc, are being applied in Czechoslovakia under Bulgarian licences.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU181510 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Nov (BTA) — A 1982 trade and payments protocol was signed here today between Bulgaria and Albania. The document provides for bilateral trade to rise by 20 percent next year compared with the figures of this year.

Bulgaria is to supply Albania with machines, chemicals, metals and consumer goods and will import from Albania bitumen, ready-to-wear clothes, metals and planting material.

The protocol was signed by Mr Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade and by Mr M. Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade of Albania.

During his stay in Bulgaria the guest was received by Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade.

BCP CONGRATULATES BRITISH CP ON CONGRESS

AU181144 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the 37th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB]

Dear comrades, the BCP, Central Committee and all communists -- citizens of the great Georgi Dimitrov's homeland -- convey to you, the delegates to the 37th CPGB Congress and to all members of your party sincere greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work during your congress.

The BCP and the Bulgarian communists are in solidarity with your struggle to defend the interests of the British working people, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are convinced that the decisions of your congress will contribute to the further consolidation of your ranks and will help the party to achieve a unity of action of democratic forces in Great Britain in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress. We are confident that the fraternal friendship existing between our two parties, between the Bulgarian and British communists, will also in the future continue to develop for the sake of the unity of the international communist and workers movement. In the interest of working people in both countries.

We wish, you dear comrades, great successes in your struggle for the well-being of the British people and for the triumph of communist ideals.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION SEES STOICHKOV -- Gregor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received an MSZMP Central Committee delegation led by Sandor Racz, leader of the Public Administration and Administration Department at the MSZMP Central Committee. The guests were acquainted with the structure of the local people's councils as well as with the establishment, organization and management of the urbanization systems. The delegation showed keen interest in this new system of territorial structure in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 10 Nov 81 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION -- Sofia, 13 Nov (BTA) -- A delegation of the Mozambique's (?national) Commission for UNESCO, led by its chief secretary Mr Carlos (Machili) was on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgaria's National Commission for UNESCO. The guests of Mozambique had meetings and talks in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria's National Commission for UNESCO, the Ministry for National Defence, the Committee for [words indistinct] Academy of Sciences, the National Oceanographic Committee and the Scientific-Expeditionary Club UNESCO. They showed interest in the work and organization of the Bulgarian National Commission for UNESCO. The delegation visited industrial and agricultural sites, schools and cultural landmarks in the capital and in the country. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 13 Nov 81 AU]

REAGAN FOUR-POINT PLAN ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Omissions Noted

LD181844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] About 90 minutes ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan finished a television address in Washington. Here is our U.S. correspondent Michal Stas to tell us about its content:

[Stas] Reagan's unexpected speech at 1000 was addressed to listeners in West Europe. It has become evident that the United States had paid not only for the transmission to Europe but in some cases even for the broadcasting time of some West European television stations.

The cause of all this flurry is Leonid Brezhnev's trip to Bonn. Reagan thus made a speech today in order to reduce the importance of the West German-Soviet dialogue while also halting the upsurge of anti-Americanism in West Europe.

The speech made by Reagan today was to have originally been made by the secretary of state, General Haig. Reagan hoped to give the impression that the aim of this policy is primarily peace. But instead he spoke today of the essence of U.S. policy, saying that militarism has been raised to become its central tenet. On the one hand, he wanted the Soviet Union to dismantle its defense installations but, on the other, feverish efforts are under way here to build a fleet of Trident nuclear submarines whose missiles are capable of hitting the distant Soviet rear.

The speech said nothing about the existing missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe or about nuclear weapons on board U.S. aircraft. Today, as in the past, U.S. endeavors to obtain military superiority are quite evident, as well as attempts to blame the Soviet Union for all the tension in the world wherever possible, something which has been done in recent years and more particularly in the last few months.

The latest anti-Reagan mass demonstrations in West Europe have made it quite clear, however, that this speech will hardly confuse (?U.S.) and world public opinion.

Details Discussed

LD182238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The White House has made considerable efforts to further complicate the present international situation whether in the form of threats against Cuba, Nicaragua or Grenada or by increasing its military presence in the Caribbean and Near East, or to be more exact, by the present Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers.

Today, President Reagan had his say in Washington. He timed his speech to coincide with the eve of the visit of the highest Soviet representative, Leonid Brezhnev, to the Federal Republic. It is clear that Reagan wants, above all, to reduce the importance of the Soviet-West German dialogue. He is also afraid of further anti-Americanism in Western Europe.

In his speech Reagan came out with a four-point plan. In his first point Reagan proposes that the impending Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva should center on the dismantling of Soviet medium-range missiles on Soviet territory in return for the promise that the United States would drop its plan to deploy the Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. Another point centers around negotiations on the reduction of strategic weapons with corresponding control to begin next year. The third point concerns a reduction of conventional arms in Europe, but only a unilateral reduction by the Soviet Union. The fourth and last point concerns an international conference in Europe to discuss averting an unexpected attack.

What emerges from these Reagan proposals? It is evident at first glance that his objective is to liquidate the present defense potential of the Soviet Union in Europe with the full preservation of U.S. first strike weapons. Reagan said nothing about U.S. French or British nuclear submarines or nuclear bombers.

Today's speech was intended to arouse sympathy among the West Europeans. But the U.S. President is simply unlucky because he would find it hard to convince even the U.S. public that militarism is not the central tenet of his administration's policy. The recent anti-American demonstrations have made it perfectly clear what people in Western Europe think about his policy.

WRITERS' LETTER TO WEST EUROPEAN COLLEAGUES

AU161518 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 November on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,400-word "open letter" by the Central Committee of the CSSR Writers' Union, addressed to the writers of Western Europe. The letter first stresses the need to avert a nuclear war "which would, because of its relentless logic, be a global war that would inevitably encompass the whole world, destroy everthing that nature and human hands have created in the course of thousands of years, and jeopardize the existence of the whole human race." It then points to the "justified wave of wrath and resistance" in Europe directed against those who "engage in feverish preparations for war" and refers in this context to the United States' "stockpiling for war of new, increasingly horrific weapons." The letter goes on to say: "We, Europeans, are outraged when representatives of the American administration try to calm down and beguile the world by claiming that a nuclear war could be a limited war, when they criminally and unrealistically speculate that a nuclear conflict could be confined to Europe and avoid those who want to drive mankind into a nuclear catastrophe. We, Europeans, are filled with indignation and wrath by the fact that they would like to use, above all, the ancient, highly civilized Europe with everything that has been created in it in the course of history and the lives of its population, to pay for their inhuman interests and intentions."

Later, the letter discusses universal human problems (energy shortage, starvation, illiteracy, pollution), expressing the conviction that they could be resolved if all countries concentrated all their potential on their solution. It deplores in this context that the United States as the "leading imperialist power" concentrates its research and technical development "predominantly on war preparation and the mass production of increasingly destructive weapons."

The letter goes on to say: "Esteemed colleagues, even though we live and are creative in different societies, even though our works of art reflect diverse views on human society -- let us jointly and in keeping with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference raise our voice against preparations for nuclear war. We do not necessarily have to reach agreement on everything but we are neighbors in the same house, which is our planet, and the fate of one side depends on the other. The fate of this jointly shared house depends on all of us." The letter then calls on the West European writers to protest against the production of the neutron bomb and the planned deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe "at any price" and to demand disarmament and the solution of all problems through negotiations. "Let us not forget," the letter adds, "that an atomic attack would inevitably and logically provoke a counterstrike and catastrophical consequences also for the people of the countries whose territory would be used for launching the missiles equipped with nuclear warheads."

In its closing passage, the letter emphasizes the humanitarian "mission" of writers. The letter is signed, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CSSR Writers' Union, by its chairman Jan Kozak, Deputy Chairmen Josef Rybak and Andrej Plavka and the writers and literary critics Vojtech Mihalik, Vladimir Minac, Bohumil Riha, Ivan Skala, Vilem Zavada, Miroslav Florian, Milos Krno, Josef Kot, Pavol Koys, Zdenek Pluhar, Vladimir Reisel, Jan Solovic, Donat Sajner, Ladislav Beno, Hana Hrzalova, Josef Kadlec, Bohumil Nohejl, Vincent Sabik, Stanislav Smatlak, Oldrich Rafaj and Karol Rosenbaum.

POLISH SOLIDARITY ACTIONS NOTED, CRITICIZED

Round of Talks Begins

LD182230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Another round of talks between representatives of the Polish Government and the leaders of Solidarity started in Warsaw today. The representatives of the government agreed to establish four joint working groups. Certain topics most definitely go beyond the statues of Solidarity. This mainly applies to the groups which are to deal with the unjustified demands of the leaders of that union for control of the economy and for the gaining of virtually unrestricted access to the mass media. The working groups are to start to function by the end of this week.

Solidarity Staff Scored

LD181752 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Poland is still vainly seeking political stability. The power struggle within society but also within the Solidarity union continues. Radio Prague's analyst (Miloslav Stransky) today speaks of new dimensions of this struggle:

The so-called Solidarity union, he continues, is enforcing its political concepts far beyond the framework of a trade union organization. On the other hand, the government is trying to keep the door open for a dialogue and agreement but cannot betray the interests of socialism in Poland. Current negotiations between Solidarity and the Government of Poland resemble a dialogue between a deaf and a blind man. Solidarity is deaf to appeals to end strikes. The government is for the time being retreating in the face of provocations by so-called radicals in the Solidarity leadership who are violating the law and thwarting efforts towards political and economic stability in Poland.

The people are tired of all this. Opinion polls have shown that 67 percent of Poland's population are in favor of a law temporarily prohibiting all strikes. The Solidarity bosses are afraid of having to bear the brunt of responsibility for empty shops, anarchy and silent factories. They are therefore changing their tactics, trying to make headway in their antisocialist activities by gaining antisocialist positions in the spheres of education, science and culture, and in the information media. Part and parcel of this Solidarity scenario are the current strikes at Polish universities.

It is logical that the present internal political crisis in Poland has been succeeded by economic complications as well as by a deteriorating ideological atmosphere. Petty bourgeois sentiments as well as chauvinistic prejudices with an obvious anti-Soviet accent were instigated above all. These tendencies met with vivid response in the propaganda activities and among the leadership of Solidarity. It is by the way remarkable that the number of paid Solidarity officials has grown to 42,000, which is about three times the number of officials of the former united Polish trade union.

The Solidarity congress in Gdansk then approved the salaries of Solidarity officials, going up to 17,000 zloty, which is about three times as high as a monthly salary in Poland today. Many of these people are actually paid for sabotaging work in factories; they commit acts of provocation at schools; they attack the socialist system and Poland's ties of alliance. All about the same, but there exists a certain line of division. A trade union organization cannot be confused with a political party, whose program moreover is in contravention to the country's constitutional laws. Unless these facts are clearly understood in Poland, Poland will find itself in the situation of a slowly sinking ship.

CPUSA's Gus Hall Comments

AU172224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Nov 81 p 6

[RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky's interview with Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States: "Gus Hall on the Present World"; place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How does the Communist Party of the United States assess the present situation in Poland?

[Answer] "Solidarity's" antisocialist appeals unmask it in full light. They expose "Solidarity" as a counterrevolutionary, antisocialist element supported by the CIA, as an element whose objective is everything possible but the solution of the actual problems and needs of the Polish people.

People in Poland must return to work. That is the first step. All real problems must be resolved, in such a way as to enable the country to return to the path toward recovery -- economically, politically and ideologically. Work stoppages, strikes and so forth only aggravate the shortage of foodstuffs. The "Solidarity" leadership is trying to drive the people into starvation and poverty.

Poland needs a restoration of the fundamental principles of building socialism. It needs to be led in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Poland needs a rejection of the policy of counterrevolution.

POLISH REVIEW OF VAVRA ANTIWAR FILM ATTACKED

AU171128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Nov 81 p 5

["IH"-signed commentary in the "A Short Reflection" column: "Whom Does He Serve?"]

[Text] There is surely no one who would deny foreign and our reviewers' right to assess critically any work of our film industry and to express their disapproval of the film's content or form -- as long as the critic uses arguments. But what Polish journalist Jan F. Lewandowski did in the issue No 44 of the Katowice weekly PANORAMA (published, according to the periodical's own data, in an edition of 250,000 copies) furnishes evidence of a filthy intention rather than of arguments. The author of the review availed himself of the Czech film "Dark Sun" to launch an unscrupulous, vulgar attack on the lifelong work of national artist Otakar Vavra — an attack, however, that is aimed against much more than the film and its maker. The only Vavra film that is, with reservations, in Lewandowski's good graces is "Hammer Against Witches," while "Sokolovo" or "The Liberation of Prague" are described by him as "fulfillment of placard-type resolutions." With those films Otakar Vavra allegedly "began to ruin his unquestioned talent."

What has caused the Polish critic's wrath? [Karel] Capek's "Krakatit," which served as a source of inspiration for Vavra's film, is -- as is well known -- an antiwar novel. Mr Lewandowski sees the deficiencies of the film in the fact that Vavra (we quote verbatim): "seeks the enemies of mankind in the West," "portrays an ominous picture of the Western world" and "expresses today's geopolitics against the neutron bomb without proper dimensions." Neither Vavra nor the millions of protesting demonstrators in the West thus evidently know from where the wind blows. While insinuating this, the reviewer writes mockingly about our artist's advanced age and talks the readers of his magazine into believing that our prominent artist "has muddled up everything."

In the closing highlight of his pseduo-review, the author writes: "The propaganda in Vavra's film is journalistic, too arrogant and infantile" and adds: "Incidentally, this is not the only 'anti-neutron' film coming from the Vltava River; recently I saw the 'Secret of the Steel City,' which pursues similar aims, albeit they are concealed behind a 19th century scene and Jules Verne. Poor classics! They have no idea that they are serving such one-sided propaganda."

This sorrowful sigh of the reviewer makes it evident that he is not so much concerned with the criticism of some formal flaws in the works of our two artists as with the content and ideas conveyed by their films, in which socialism is associated with peace and war with imperialism. In this respect, their propaganda really is one sided, without concealing it. However, how could it be different if it is to be truthful? There is only one question that remains open: Which one-sided propaganda does the author of the Polish review serve? With whom and with what does he show his solidarity?

SLOVAK PRAVDA CONDEMNS 'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS

AU181458 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 81 p 7

[CTK report followed by "JUH"-signed commentary: "Dam Against Aggression"]

[Text] Addis Ababa (CTK) -- An extraordinary 2-day meeting of the political committee of ministers of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen began in Addis Ababa yesterday. The participants in the meeting will discuss the consequences of the escalation of military preparations by the United States and their NATO partners for international peace security, and devote themselves to the situation in Africa and in the Middle East.

["JUH"-signed commentary follows] Last Saturday, the United States, assisted by the Egyptian regime, took another step aimed at systematically aggravating the situation in this part of the world. The provocative Bright Star maneuvers, which began on 14 November on the Egyptian territory and are to be shortly shifted to Sudan, Somalia and Oman, namely, cannot be seen as anything but that. It is no coincidence at all that every one of the regimes engaged in the maneuvers has common borders with one of more of the three progressive countries in the region, countries which since last August have been linked together by a trilateral treaty on friendship and cooperation. A statement issued by the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the eve of the maneuvers says that the Bright Star exercise could have unforeseeable consequences not only for the three aforementioned countries, but also for world peace and particularly for the security of the African nations. After all, Washington does not even make any great secret of the real purpose of the military exercises being conducted thousands of miles from the American coast. The commander of the U.S. so-called Rapid Deployment Force, R. Kingstone, himself declared that the maneuvers are the "general rehearsal of actions in global extent." In light of these facts, the unity of the region's progressive forces and their coordinated foreign policy which the current meeting in Addis Ababa illustrates, is a very necessary, indeed an inevitable dam against the plans of imperialism and Arab reaction.

PRACE ACCUSES SWEDEN OF ANTI-SOVIET ESPIONAGE

AU181354 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Nov 81 p 2

["FS"-signed commentary: "Sweden Supports NATO"]

[Text] Western propaganda is trying to exploit the accident of a Soviet submarine in the Baltic Sea, about which we wrote last week, in its anti-Soviet crusade. The sea accident was in fact opportune for imperialism in its deliberately aroused climate of war hysteria.

Western propaganda has been exaggerating and deliberately dramatizing the whole incident because it wants to blunt the edge of the increasingly powerful public protests against the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. This was quite clearly expressed by the American Vice President Bush when he stressed a few days ago that the incident with the Soviet submarine "has helped to disperse anti-American sentiments in Europe." Such and similar statements also have a more profound purpose.

They are designed to divert attention from the fact that the Swedish intelligence service has for a long time been conducting electronic espionage against the USSR and that one of the espionage stations is located directly near Stockholm. With its help, it is possible to eavesdrop on areas deep within USSR territory, to determine the location of military bases and control centers and to monitor the movements of aircraft. The Sedish Committee for Peace and Arbitration, which has revealed these facts, stresses that these stations are part of a dense network of NATO eavesdropping installations in Europe.

The fact that this espionage activity takes place on the territory of a neutral country casts a completely different light on the Swedish statements on the Soviet submarine's accident. On the one hand, this country clings to the status of neutrality and wants to stay out of conflict; on the other hand -- however -- it surreptitiously extends its services to NATO and joins anti-Soviet propaganda.

SLOVAK DAILY DISCUSSES ROMANIA'S SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU171140 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 November on page 6 carries an 800-word article by Fridrich Hlava entitled "He Who Wants To Eat More Must Produce More," explaining the purpose of the Romanian decrees on food supplies of 9 and 17 October 1981. It opens by saying that "the citizens of our republic who spent their summer vacation in one of the Romanian seaside resorts this year noticed a phenomenon that did not attract only their attention. There was a much reduced range of food products and there were even days when there was a shortage of milk, meat, eggs and other foodstuffs that are considered basic."

The article goes on to review the individual provisions of the food supply decrees of 9 and 17 October. It cites the ban on "hoarding" food and the punishment for violating it, with sentences ranging between 6 months and 5 years; the stipulation of flour and bread consumption norms (in quantities equivalent to 150 kg of wheat and 30 kg of corn); and the newly introduced obligation of all citizens to do their shopping at their place of residence. It also reports the decision of the Bucharest People's Council, according to which every citizen of the Romanian capital "may purchase up to 2 kg of meat a month, up to 1 kg of meat products, 2 kg of flour and corn flour, 20 eggs, 5 kg of potatoes, 200 g of butter and so forth."

The purpose of those measures, according to Hlava, is to "distribute the existing resources more justly, and to prevent hoarding and speculation." The author notes that to ensure adherence to the provisions of the decree, People's Councils are compiling lists of citizens entitled to shop in the individual food stores and shop assistants are being "re-educated" to eliminate "under-the-counter sales" and to ensure "strict observance of the norms governing sales."

Quoting unidentified Romanian press reports, Hlava goes on to say that the food supply situation has "improved" since the decrees were issued and that the "long, unending lines and crowded shops" have been "eliminated."

He then cites Ceausescu's criticism of the Romanian agricultural sector at an undated "consultation on current problems of the Romanian agriculture" and reports the recent resignation of the Romanian minister of agriculture. Referring to the aforementioned Ceausescu speech, the article also mentions Romanian exports of foodstuffs (1.5 million sheep and 225,000 tons of meat in 1979, and "approximately 2 million tons of grain a year, which has now dropped to less than 1 million tons") and reviews the plans for the development of Romanian agriculture in the current 5-year plan. It concludes by citing Ceausescu's statement that "if we want to eat more, we must produce more."

DAILY RESPONDS TO READERS SEEKING INFORMATION

AU171255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Jiri Svoboda article in column "Our Discussions:" "What They Write About Us"]

[Excerpts] Our readers attentively follow everything that is happening in the world. Here and there they remind us that we should report more extensively in RUDE PRAVO about what those in the capitalist countries have to say about us, about our conditions and our policy. Others, such as for example J. Vorel from Trebic, are of the opinion that we should publish whole speeches, for example, of R. Reagan, M. Thatcher and so forth, in order that, allegedly, the readers themselves could form their own judgments. Reader J. Vorel apparently has not noticed that RUDE PRAVO publishes the key ideas from important speeches of world policy personages -- also of the American president or the British premier. We do not publish their entire speeches, however, -- because of their length for one thing. After all, the bourgeois press does not do so either.

At the same time one has to say that the information media in the Western countries not only write the minimum possible about our country and what our representatives have said, but also, as a rule, in a totally distorted way. Reader Vorel would have a difficult job to find in the pages of the press of those countries reports and articles about our building efforts, not to mention our economic or other successes. They carefully select from reports about our life only what suits them, what can be used against us in some way.

The bourgeois press in the West approaches its reporting on the situation in Poland in a similar way. It applauds all damage, no matter how small, caused by the so-called Solidarity to the Polish economy, because with that it at the same time weakens people's power. Each problem confronting socialism in its development is grist for the enemies' will.

Those enemies of socialism who formerly called themselves citizens of the CSSR also speculate with that. They are watching with great sympathy the evil committed by "Solidarity" in neighboring Poland. "What is happening in Poland now constitutes for the people in the Eastern European countries the greatest hope in the postwar period," one of them declared at one of a series of gatherings of political failures. And another one, Z. Mlynar, stated on the same occasion that, in the 1981-85 period, "the weapons of the current regime in Czechoslovakia could be weaker and the economic difficulties greater...a certain analogy with today's Poland could occur...." From this it is possible to see what they are after and what would suit them. Anarchy, chaos, lack of discipline, a shortage of goods, economic disruption. But some internal enemies are also counting on that.

An anonymous reader from Brno wrote to us about it. He, too, yearns for a similar "opposition to the regime like that in Poland." But in the end he adds regretfully that it is immensely difficult to evoke dissatisfaction among people "who lack nothing, who have everything, money, shops full of goods and foodstuffs, people who are free to gorge themselves...." Yes, they would like to have shortages, hunger and misery [in our country], so that they can more easily fish in muddy waters. This is interesting and at the same time also amusing -- they are angry with the government because it ensures a high standard of living, and it takes care to see that the food supplies and the supplies of goods are smooth.

Thus the aforementioned emigre Z. Mlynar calls this the government's great weapons, and speculates that "in the 1981-85 period these weapons could be weaker and economic difficulties greater...."

In the absolutely hopeless situation in which the refugees are, it is understandable that they console themselves at least with fruitless prophecies.

I well remember similar prophecies when, after the years of crisis as the consequence of their rightist stances, some rightist journalists had to say goodbye to their party membership, declaring that after a while the party would come to them, begging them to return to the newspapers. To this very day they are waiting for their prophecies to be fulfilled.

PRESS DISCUSSES CURRENT 'SHOPPING FEVER'

AU161905 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 November on page 1 carries a 600-word "ES"-signed report entitled "Ready for Customers." The report gives an account of the 12 September Prague press conference by Jaroslav Blazek, Czech deputy minister of trade, which was devoted to the trade sector's preparation for the "Christmas market." Blazek notes that up to the end of September retail trade developed normally, owing to the consumers' "prudent" approach, and the retail trade turnover for the first 9 months of the year was fulfilled 99.7 percent. In October, however, Blazek goes on to say, "as a consequence of various groundless assumptions, many citizens let themselves be misled and began to make ill-advised purchases in quantities which they could in no case normally consume." According to the deputy trade minister, "sales of some types of foodstuffs but also of industrial merchandise, especially detergents, increased." To deal with the situation, "the Ministry of Trade of tne Czech Socialist Republic recommended that the National Committees regulate the sale of detergents and, depending on local conditions, also channel sales of some types of foodstuffs."

According to Blazek, "today it is possible to say that, with the exception of detergents, we have succeeded in coming to terms with the situation, especially thanks to extraordinary deliveries of merchandise to the shops." He also expresses the belief that "gradually," trade and producers will "come to terms" with the shortages of detergents, pointing out that the "ensured" supplies for November and December are "substantially higher" than the supplies in the last 2 months of 1980. Commenting on the foodstuffs "in which there was increased interest -- flour, rice, oil, sugar and so forth," Blazek says that "enough of them have been ensured for the population" and that those who hoard them "will only have an additional problem, making sure that the food does not get spoiled when stored under inadequate conditions at home."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 November on page 3 carries a 1,000-word feuilleton by Tibor Horny entitled "Panic and Panic-Mongers," which also deals with the recent "shopping fever." It opens by saying: "The mind of a judicious person boggles. The Western radio 'prophetically' predicts that there will be general price increases for foodstuffs and other merchandise in Czechoslovakia and we almost get sore feet. Shopping fever begins to spread like a virus and the merry-go-round of bulk-purchases begins to spin like mad. We crawl like crazy ants here and there and keep buying and buying. The phones are running hot. We call all our acquaintances and carefully cultivated connections to help. The prestige of shop assistants who can conjure up goods that are in short supply from under-the-counter is increasing. So is the blood pressure of people who are not out to hoard supplies but only want to purchase in reasonable quantities what their household is short of."

After this introduction, Horny asks: "Do we not simplify our problems when we blame their emergence and existence solely and exclusively on panic-buyers? Do we not try to conceal with the help of this 'argument,' which is nothing but a transparent cloak, subjective mistakes and shortcomings in the work of individuals -- regardless of whether they work in production or in the trade sector? And, in general, are we capable and willing to honestly ponder the question of our citizen's trust? Do we not hammer things into his head, do we not persuade him and agitate, do we not prove to him the correctness of inevitability of one thing or another? Yet, while doing all this, our words sound hollow because an abyssmal reality is behind them, a reality that convinces him of something else, of the opposite." As an example of such conduct, Horny cites explanations of the recent salt shortage which admit that it is scarcely possible to buy salt in the stores, attributing this to "panic-mongers," and yet claim that there is "plenty, even an abundance" of salt.

To avoid the misunderstanding that he is sanctioning the conduct of "panic-mongers," Horny ridicules them in the following part of his article, referring to them as "petty souls." However, the actual cause of the shortages, according to Horny, are not the "panic-mongers" but the attitude to work: "What a lovely time we would have if we were capable of working with the same verve with which we are capable of falling upon our shops," he says.

DAILY COMMENTS ON NEEDED FUEL IMPORTS, PRICES

AU171446 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Ludmila Kyptova article: "Energy Crossroad"]

[Excerpt] Our economy does not operate in some sort of vacuum, unaffected by external pressures. On the contrary, this pressure is becoming increasingly stronger. The world prices of fuels and energy continue to rise, a matter which obviously affects the prices of other products; the rising interest rates are exerting pressure on the world financial markets; we are receiving only half of the planned imports of bituminous coal from Poland... and so forth. And in this state of affairs we must continue to buy the necessary raw materials; through imports, we also must make up for a certain part of this year's grain harvest shortfall -- simply, we must ensure the smooth operation of the national economy and everything else we need. It was just these circumstances that were decisive when we had to determine in which manner we would tackle the aforementioned undesirable influences on our economy. For this reason, next year we can only count on a quantity of crude oil which will be 2 million tons less than this year; hence, the recent adjustment of diesel oil and gasoline prices. The federal government is thus also preparing an extensive system of technical, administrative, organizational and economic measures in the sphere of the consumption of solid as well as high grade [uslechtile] types of fuel, and heating [teplo] and motor fuels, because -- as has already been mentioned -- it is precisely this consumption that costs us the most, and because -- for the time being -- we cannot afford more than today.

MANAGER 'VINDICATION' NOT POLITICAL WORK'S AIM

AU181412 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Candidly, Truthfully, Convincingly"]

[Excerpts] Explanation in retrospect, so-called agitation "post factum" is not only ineffective but harmful. More than once we have been able to convince ourselves of it in practice. Someone responsible for a section of work, often a party member, when "explaining" a phenomenon about which people ask him, frequently finds -- and such cases still happen -- only the wretched, unmanly and feebleminded answer: "This has been ordered from above. What can we do?" Such a textbook example of opportunism is manifested, for example, in the approach to the saving of fuels. The wise and logical decision that the trucks' loading capacity must be utilized in both directions is interpreted in many a transport enterprise in an almost incredibly dogmatic and formalistic manner. The decision obliges the enterprises' transport services to see to it that the trucks carry freight and do not travel empty. In most cases this has been passed down to a female clerk who has until now been concerned with merely keeping a record of the incoming and outgoing vehicles. She has no idea what she is, in fact, expected to do. Dozens of papers and freight bills keep piling up on her desk. She does not know whom to assign which freight and has no possibility of coordination with another enterprise. The drivers spend half the day waiting in the line, rest, leave for the cafeteria to have a cup of coffee and when their turn comes they are not on hand. Time flies, everything is becoming complicated and the goods get stuck in the warehouse. "What can I do?" the dispatching clerk tells every driver, "This is because of the saving decree. It is not my fault. This is how it was ordered."

And incompetence and a formalistic approach to this task, too, was ordered by someone? Is there, perhaps, also a resolution stipulating that wise heads should make stupid solutions? Every truck driver leaves the "dispatcher" not only disgusted but also "agitated" against any savings as such.

People react to every decision and order. No matter how correct a decision is, not everyone will agree with it right away. Everyone who makes decisions, gives orders and takes measures must take this fact into account. Therein lies the political aspect of managerial work. Technocratic tendencies in managerial work -- we do not deny that they exist -- bring about a separation of political and managerial activity. The pattern is as follows, if we may use a simplified formula for the sake of illustration: I give the orders and you must follow them. And if you disagree, let the party, trade union and youth organizations explain them to you. The consequence is the familiar and seemingly overcome phenomenon of leading from behind [chvostizmus], the relegation of political work to the position of a vindicator of professional management. That not only offends the authority and the role of the party organization but amounts to an outright negation of the party's leading role. In practice this problem does not appear in such a clear-cut form. It is veiled in a multitude of "committeed" sounding words about national economic inevitability, in incoherent quotations from various resolutions, in references to the words of one representative or another. Sometimes even enterprise party committees let themselves be misled by such instances of technocratism in attractive wrapping.

We know from experience, not only domestic experience, that effective propaganda and organization are governed by their own, as it were, time laws. Their task is to prepare the ground for decisions and not to vindicate those decisions in retrospect. Problems that must be dealt with ripen gradually. This is the stage in which the party organizations' mass political work must become active. This is the stage in which it is necessary to stir up and seek solutions. The solution itself will then come as a relief and not as a new obligation whose logic people do not understand. Only political work that lacks concept and vegetates from one day to another strives to exert influence in retrospect -- and its exponents are then astonished that it is not effective.

COLOTKA ATTENDS SLOVAK PLANNING SESSION

LD182250 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Slovak Planning Commission held today in Bratislava discussed the working draft of the state operational plan of the development of the national economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1982. The plenum adopted tasks for a quality detailing and ensuring of the plan and for the speeding up of -- above all -- the development of inadequate servies. Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, was present at the session.

COLOTKA MEETS WITH LEADERS OF DUNAJSKA STREDA

LD172052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and Slovak premier, visited the Dunajska Streda district today. At meetings with leading representatives of the party, state, trade union and youth organs in the district, he discussed the district's implementation of the conclusions made at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum and at the session of the CPSL Central Committee. He also discussed topical questions on the economy's further development. Comrade Colotka said that the positive results achieved in the district are the joint work of Slovak and Hungarian workers as well as workers of other nationalities living in the district. Then Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, visited the (?Masospol) agricultural enterprise, which is primarily concerned with the production of beef, pork and poultry. In Mliecany, he opened and then visited a large-scale farm for fattening 8000 cattle. In the complex of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship agricultural cooperative, based in Trhove Myto, he acquainted himself with the practice of using thermal water for heating greenhouses on an area of over three hectares.

HONECKER REPORTS TO SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD191136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- The third SED Central Committee meeting opened in Berlin on Thursday.

The Politburo report was given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S 18 NOV SPEECH REPORTED

TASS Cited

LD182012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov (ADN) -- U.S. President Reagan on Wednesday made a speech at the National Press Club in Washington which the government billed in advance as "an extremely important foreign policy initiative". The speech was devoted to the forthcoming negotiations with the USSR in Geneva about nuclear medium-range missiles. According to the Soviet news agency TASS Reagan deliberately failed to mention that the Pentagon is not prepared to include the advanced U.S. nuclear missiles known as forward based systems, in the negotiations. Reagan did not mention a single word about the sea and air-based missiles.

The U.S. proposals, TASS states, are a pure propaganda maneuver designed to lead the Geneva negotiations into a blind alley. Their purpose is to present the U.S. policy of the arms drive and its desire for military superiority as a "peace initiative". Last but not least, Reagan's speech was intended to bring maximum pressure to bear on public opinion especially in Western Europe where the antiwar movement is gathering momentum.

'Zero-Option, Zero-Knowledge'

AU181823 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 16 Nov 81 p 2

[Hartmut Kohlmetz article: "'Zero-Option' Stakes on Zero Knowledge"]

[Text] The slogan "Zero-Option" or a "Zero-Solution" is cropping up in the speeches of West European NATO politicians and military figures. It is being naively stated that the West could perhaps do without the deployment of new, additional U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union in turn were to scrap all its existing SS-20 missiles.

But even a blind man with a crutch can see the cloven hoof: As Leonid Brezhnev recently noted in an interview, the NATO countries (the United States, Great Britain and France) now possess 986 units of nuclear medium-range weapons (missiles and aircraft) in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has 975 such units deployed on its European territory. Hence an approximate equilibrium exists. But whereas in the past few years the NATO states have introduced new types of delivery vehicles, have increased the number of warheads, improved target accuracy and other technical data, the Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles have stood there unchanged for two decades. Catching up with modernization was simply overdue.

The new SS-20 missiles -- even though they can carry three warheads and are more accurate -- do not change anything in the equilibrium that has existed since the early seventies. Because, as Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in the aforementioned press interview, one or two older ones are being withdrawn for each updated type and are being scrapped, together with their launching pads. In addition, the new warheads have a lower explosive power and hence the overall strength of the Soviet medium-range potential as a whole is reduced.

Things are different with the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles, because these will be additionally stationed in West Europe.

Thus the equilibrium with respect to delivery vehicles would turn into a 1 and 1/2 times superiority of NATO. NATO's 1 and 1/2 times superiority in warheads which exists even today would be boosted to a twofold superiority.

Who ever today goes begging with the "Zero - Option" is also staking on zero-knowledge among the public as far as the actual situation in Europe is concerned. He is also staking on zero-memory. After all, the Soviet Union has submitted countless proposals for opening negotiations on medium-range missiles. If NATO were serious about reducing these weapons in Europe, it would only have to accept these offers of negotiations. But nothing of this sort has happened. On the contrary, the Brussels missile decision was railroaded through, and the preparations for the deployment of some 600 new Pershing II and cruise missiles was advanced in a hectic rush.

The inventors of "Zero-Option" know fully well, as the British paper the GUARDIAN recently admitted, "that it has no fighting chance." It is anyway "only intended as a propaganda weapon directed against the Soviets." The chatter about the "Zero-Solution," the newspaper further discloses, constitutes a "panicky attempt to pacify public opinion" in view of the powerful peace movement in Western Europe.

Something has naturally misfired. The speculation on the zero-knowledge and the zero-memory of the public did not work out. Hundreds of thousands of participants in peace rallies from Rome to Helsinki, held in the past few weeks, did not want to be appeased but demanded more security by renouncing the new additional NATO missiles. The Soviet Union is complying with the joint interests of the peoples in both the East and West of our continent with a hand that remains stretched out wide for serious, businesslike negotiations.

West European Criticism

LD182342 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Spokesmen of the peace movement in Western Europe as well as politicians from various camps have dsecribeu the so-called "Zero-Solution" at the forthcoming Geneva negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles -- about which vociferous propaganda is currently being made by the Reagan administration and some Western European politicians -- as an attempt to mislead public opinion. Swedish, West German, Austrian and British papers stress that these so-called disarmament proposals are not sincere.

Like the Brussels missile decision, these proposals are intended to change the existing military equilibrium in favor of the Western military alliance. It is a more than dubious offer of negotiations which excluded all existing western medium-range weapons systems, in particular the air and sea-based systems, and demands that the USSR unilaterally destroy its medium-range missiles.

In the opinion of the former lieutenant colonel of the Federal Air Force, Mechterheimer, the West must allow all tactical and Eurostrategic nuclear missiles stationed in Europe, including the so-called forward based systems, to be included in the negotiations. Ex-general of the Bundeswehr, Vollmer, similarly stressed the dangerous character of the existing sea and airbased U.S. missiles and demanded their inclusion in the negotiations. The press spokesman of the Communist Party of Germany's Party Executive, Eberhard Weber, declared that the U.S. and NATO leaders clearly want to stage a game to confuse people and to conceal their own aggressive intentions and plans for a limited nuclear war and a nuclear first strike. This should be a further reason for the forces of peace to step up their demand that the FRG Government should rescind its endorsement of the Brussels decision.

In Austria, the international secretary of the Socialist Party, Walter Hacker, pointed out that the "Zero-Solution" proposal is not sincere because in the event of a nuclear exchange by land-based missiles, the West would still have enough nuclear weapons aboard the submarines operating in European waters. Moreover, NATO planes carrying nuclear weapons ready for immediate action are constantly flying along the Soviet border.

MSZMP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KONRAD NAUMANN

AU181149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 81 p 8

[ND report on Budapest MSZMP Committee delegation being received by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership]

[Summary] At the invitation of the SED Bezirk leadership a delegation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, headed by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest Committee arrived in Berlin on Monday. On the same day it had a friendly meeting with Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, who briefed the Hungarian delegation on the polcy of the 10th congress aiming at the welfare of the people and the strengthening of peace. Konrad Naumann reported on the SED's leadership activity in increasing labor productivity and praised the visit of the Budapest delegation as an expression of the traditional fraternal relations between the SED and the MSZMP.

Laszlo Marothy expressed his hope that friendship and cooperation between the party organizations of Berlin and Budapest will further deepen. Both sides stressed the achievements of the working people which contribute to strengthening the unity of the socialist community and thus to securing the peace which is threatened by the confrontation course of U.S. imperialism.

SED'S HERMANN AXEN INTERVIEWED IN PORTUGAL

PM180927 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 10

[Augusto Carvalho interview in Lisbon with SED Politburo member Hermann Axen: "Germans Ceased To Give World Advice Long Ago" -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] EXPRESSO: Why have you come to Portugal now?

Hermann Axen: I have come to Portugal as leader of an SED Central Committee delegation invited by the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP].

EXPRESSO: Does this mean that relations between your party and the PCP are very good?

Hermann Axen: They are indeed very good. They are based on longstanding traditions of a protracted common struggle against fascism and war. These relations have now existed for decades, and date from the time when the PCP and the Communist Party of Germany were still underground. It was possible to develop them further after 25 April 1974, because the PCP, like other democratic parties, secured legal status.

EXPRESSO: As far as the PCP is concerned, relations are clear. Do they have the same view of international problems?

Hermann Axen: Yes, concerning the most important current issues. We are still conducting negotiations. It is afterward that we will ascertain to what extent unity exists.

EXPRESSO: And as far as Portugal is concerned: What is the state of development of the GDR's relations with Portugal?

Hermann Axen: The ruling party and people of the GDR welcomed with great enthusiams 25 April 1974 and the development of democracy in Portugal. Within this context diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. Afterward came political, economic and cultural relations. We have had the honor and pleasure to receive in the GDR the speaker of the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic. Over and above the major East-West issues, which concern all the countries and peoples of Europe, there is no dispute and no especially problematic issues in relations between the two countries. Obviously, there are social and political differences. We belong to different military groupings. But what can be done? We can only live peacefully and in coexistence, as is stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act.

EXPRESSO: So there is no obstacle on the part of the GDR to developing relations with Portugal outside that sphere: in the cultural, scientific, economic, trading and other fields?

Hermann Axen: No, there is none.

"Some" Agreement

EXPRESSO: There is one very sensitive issue in Portugal: relations with Angola. As far as we know, the Portuguese Government is interested in Namibia's independence, and at the same time says that the Cubans should withdraw from Angola after Namibia's independence and once South Africa's aggression is ended. Does the GDR's foreign policy agree or diverge in this sphere, and on what?

Hermann Axen: On the principal issues, such as that there should be no acts of aggression against Angola, we agree. We also say that international guarantees should be created to prevent these acts of aggression. In addition, we adopt the stance of the majority of UN countries, that if it does not stop these acts of aggression immediately, South Africa should be the object of immediate sanctions.

As far as Namibia is concerned, I am not very well acquainted with the Portuguese Government's viewpoints. It has not been possible as yet to discuss this problem bilaterally. We hope that in the future relations between the Portuguese and GDR foreign ministries will be developed more actively. The GDR is in favor of the UN resolutions on Namibia being implemented; that is, that this country -- one of the last colonies in Africa and in the world -- should finally secure its self-determination, independence and autonomy. We also recognize the South West African People's Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

The presence of contingents of Cuban troops in Angola is in keeping with that right laid down in the UN Charter whereby every people can seek assistance from a friendly country to defend their national integrity and sovereignty. So the Cuban contingents' departure is a matter to be discussed between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

I believe that as far as the continent of Africa -- and, more specifically, southern Africa -- is concerned, it is necessary to take one step after another; first of all, to end South Africa's acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, then the time for the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba to discuss those matters will come.

EXPRESSO: If it had to advise Angola, after Namibia's independence has been achieved and after, let us suppose, South Africa has ceased to be a permanent threat, would the GDR, as a friend of Angola, advise the People's Republic of Angola to negotiate with Cuba on the Cubans' departure?

Hermann Axen: We believe that the Cuban friends are in a better position to examine this issue. And we must proceed from reality. The Cuban contingents are in Angola because of an agreement between the Angolan and Cuban Governments, and they did not need the GDR's advice to conclude it. So it makes no sense for them to need now to seek our advice about the departure of those same contingents. You are quite right to say that Angola is a friendly country and people, since we have supported the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in Angola for decades. But you also know that we maintain excellent relations with Cuba and that we have a friendship agreement with the two countries. Moreover, we are German communists, and Germans know how to be modest. The Germans ceased to give the world advice long ago. Irrespective of that, we know that these two friendly countries are sufficiently mature to find a solution.

Different Stances

EXPRESSO: Not all European communist parties have the same conception of international problems as the SED and the PCP. I am referring, for instance, to the PCI [Italian Communist Party] and the PCE [Spanish Communist Party].... What do you have to say about this?

Hermann Axen: There are different opinions and stances in the communist movement. The parties are struggling under different conditions -- in socialist countries and capitalist countries -- legally or underground. So there must be many differences. The objective situation of each of the countries and peoples is also reflected in those parties' policies. There are also differences on some theoretical issues. This must be discussed. And we are here for this purpose. The most important thing is to succeed in resolving the principal issues.

In 1976 there was a conference of communist and workers parties in which 29 organizations took part. They all accepted a joint document, which is therefore valid. The document was accepted because they have the same opinion in this respect and a joint obligation. There may sometimes be theoretical or ideological differences on some issues. What can be done? We discuss matters fraternally, on the basis of common principles and interests, because what unites us is immensely greater than that on which, in matters of detail, we differ.

Over and above the theoretical and political issue, we remain loyal to our common theory; that is, practice is the best test of theory. And if we proceed from this principle, it is possible to continue to strengthen relations with all parties.

For instance, as far as the PCI and the PCE are concerned, we have good and normal relations which have not been interrupted. There are indeed divergences and different opinions, but our parties have existed for 50-60 years. We have known each other a long time and we fought fascism together; 5,000 German antifascists fought in Spain against Franco; 3,000 of them died in that struggle, and the Spanish communists do not forget that. This undoubtedly means far more than any theoretical argument.

EXPRESSO: A theoretical question: Do you believe it possible for a country to succeed in reaching socialism within the NATO framework?

Hermann Axen: It is difficult to answer that question, because, in my opinion, that is hardly conceivable. I can only answer you in general terms. It is only possible if the forces of the people who are craving transformation to socialism are very strong and succeed in securing international support of such a magnitude as to force the NATO general staffs to think twice before intervening. I know of no NATO member country where transformation to socialism is currently on the agenda.

Most of the communist parties in those countries speak of the need to pave the way to that end. That depends in fact on the correlation of class forces in a specific country, international relations, national conditions and traditions, and every party must decide for itself.

Two Germany's

EXPRESSO: I would like you to talk to me about relations between the two Germany's.

Hermann Axen: You can say "two Germany's." There is a socialist Germany and a capitalist Germany. There is no longer a whole. It is not possible to combine socialism with imperialism. Nobody has achieved this so far. It is an illusion. The GDR proceeds from the principle that we have an obligation because of our history and also because of the current situation. It is our position on the border between socialism and capitalism, on the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We proceed from the principle that it is necessary to do everything to prevent a war ever starting from German soil, since the two world wars of this century were begun in Germany. This leads us to have relations of peaceful coexistence with the FRG. Since the signing of the basic treaty on relations, which was concluded on our initiative, the process of normalization has made progress. It is clear that the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement is always present in relations between the GDR and the FRG, in the interest of European security and to the mutual and reciprocal advantage of the two states. That is our basic line; it is no tactic.

EXPRESSO: Hence the path currently followed by the GDR is one of strengthening cooperation, treating the FRG as another country, although taking into account its proximity and history.

Hermann Axen: We wish to develop relations with the FRG, just as with any other capitalist country, believing that our borders do in fact represent the borders between the two great social systems and the two great military groupings. This means that anything that helps normalization is of mutual advantage.

Here there are only two issues. Everything has gone well, at least as far as we are concerned, but as for the problems of GDR citizenship, the FRG still does not have a clear stance. It could be said that this is a legal matter. We believe that the FRG Government should fully implement the Helsinki principles. Nobody loses by this; only the illusions are lost.

EXPRESSO: But the fact that the FRG does not recognize GDR citizenship does not mean that it does not recognize the state.

Hermann Axen: That would be in keeping with logic. But the state is recognized in the basic treaty on relations. It is a contradiction which can only be explained by the "crown jurists" in Bonn.

Missiles

EXPRESSO: What is your party's opinion on the deployment of missiles in Europe?

Hermann Axen: We believe that it is not necessary. What is necessary is to negotiate; specifically, constructively and with consideration in order to achieve in fact a limitation, a reduction and, if possible, the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

EXPRESSO: What you have said is clear to those who share your viewpoints. Those who do not share your ideology will immediately ask whether the missiles in Europe are not necessary precisely for defense against a threat from the USSR, which also has its weapons.

Hermann Axen: There is no Soviet threat. We must accept the facts as they are. In June 1979 Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter met in Vienna. The two politicians signed the SALT II agreement and a joint communique. It was not an agreement on interest rates but an agreement on strategic weapons. And they both reached the conclusion that it is necessary to take steps to reduce strategic weapons, after ascertaining the existence of a relative military balance. There were already medium-range missiles at that time. And the experts who negotiated that agreement -- and the defense ministers and chiefs of staff took part in it -- discussed the whole issue in depth. It is necessary to proceed from the principle that nobody is craving to hold military supremacy. Then came the NATO decision on the 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles.

If this decision is implemented, there will be a breach of the principle of equality and security, because that means that the U.S. missiles will be deployed in the vicinity of the socialist countries' borders and that they could threaten strategic targets in the Soviet Union. But, on the other hand, the Soviet missiles are not deployed in Canada, in Mexico or in the Pacific or Atlantic Oceans.

This would mean a unilateral change in the balance, which in fact means a danger to security. We proceed from the following facts: There are currently approximately 1.000 medium-range missiles on the two sides. So as far as delivery vehicles are concerned, the proportion is more or less equal. As for warheads, the proportion is currently 1.5:1 in NATO's favor. With the Brussels decision, the proportions relating to warheads would give NATO a 2:1 advantage over the Warsaw Pact, and those relating to delivery vehicles -- 1,511 in NATO's favor. Thus it is impossible to negotiate disarmament, because the principle of equal security is being breached. And so the real threat currently existing is to be explained by the Brussels decision.

The socialist countries are proposing to negotiate. They are seeking a moratorium to prevent the arms race continuing quantitatively or qualitatively and to create a certain atmosphere of confidence for achieving some result as far as arms limitation and disarmament are concerned.

Monitoring Is Possible

EXPRESSO: But all this would require monitoring....

Hermann Axen: Yes, obviously. But there are not great divergences on that. Monitoring already existed at the time of the SALT I and SALT II agreements and in the so-called ABM defense agreement. And the conclusion was reached that the two sides -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- are sufficiently able by means of satellites and other electronic installations to ascertain observance of the agreement. This was stated by both sides in Vienna in the case of strategic weapons. I believe that it will also be possible in the case of medium-range missiles.

We must negotiate this. But the negotiations must not be used as an alibi, otherwise we will be returning to the notorious days of the League of Nations, which from 1922 until 1939 negotiated disarmament -- and then World War II began.

We are in favor of objective and serious negotiations, but the peoples' security must not be trifled with. There are many problems which can be discussed -- loans and interest rates, obviously, they are less important, but they do not threaten mankind, which could be destroyed with the missiles in the heart of Europe.

You spoke a short while ago about the GDR's relations with the FRG; we are in favor of normal relations. I cannot say that German is spoken only in Cologne or in Mannheim, but I can say that the FRG has the greatest density of nuclear devices in Europe, and we are nearby. Obviously, the nuclear weapons delivery systems are not aimed against Iceland or Greenland.

EXPRESSO: You spoke of the FRG's "nuclear density". How does the GDR stand in this matter?

Hermann Axen: The GDR signed an agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Concerning medium-range missiles, Leonid Brezhnev has said that there are those which NATO calls SS-20s, which are in the Soviet Union. And on 6 October 1979, in Berlin -- in our capital -- he stated that the USSR is prepared to reduce the number of missiles deployed on his country's European territory. Since there are no medium-range missiles in our country, we do not form part of the Brussels agreements; we merely feel threatened. Nothing else. And I ask your rightwing readers to reflect whether the GDR is not right to be concerned about its own security, without cheap propaganda.

REAGAN FOUR-POINT PROPOSAL REPORTED, CRITICIZED

Proposal Summed Up

LD181636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] In a television speech, the American President set forth his views on the Geneva Eurostrategic talks to begin in the near future. Reagan continues to advocate the so-called "zero-option," which means that the Soviet Union would have to remove all of its medium-range missiles stationed in Europe, while, in exchange, NATO would call off the deployment of new American missiles. The American President proposed to the Soviet Union that the SALT talks on strategic weapons should be renewed as soon as possible. He proposed that a conference to increase European security and stability should be held, or that a European disarmament conference should be organized. Reagan announced that he recently sent his proposals, in the form of a letter, to Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet head of state.

Plan Called 'Unacceptable'

LD182216 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] President Reagan has presented a four-point proposal, the most important part of which applies to the Euromissile talks in Geneva which begin on 30 November. The President proposes that the Soviet Union should dismantle all, I repeat all, of its medium-range missiles, and then the United States will refrain from deploying a further 572 nuclear missiles in Europe. The American "peace plan", as Reagan called it, with knowledge of the Soviet position, appears absolutely unacceptable. It seems that this is known in the White House, too. Secretary of State Haig, at his press conference [word indistinct]the speech, opened the little gate. We are willing to examine Soviet proposals, too, he let it be known. According to CBS Television, Reagan's proposal is not a negotiating position, but only an opening, yes, an American opening before a long game.

It appears that among President Reagan's proposals there are, no doubt, unacceptable, and perhaps debatable elements too. This is precisely as contradictory as all of the reports which we have received during the day in connection with this large subject. They include reports both frightening and heartening.

One item of news is that President Reagan, after he returned to Washington on his airplane, called "Doomsday," made another political gesture by immediately visiting the two-story nuclear blast-proof command center deep beneath the Pentagon which is designed so that in time of war the highest military leadership can direct American military units anywhere in the world from there.

Prior to President Reagan's late afternoon speech today, the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, George Kennan , spoke. He is known for having been one of the authors of the anti-Soviet policies of the cold war period. Now he says that the American administration and mass media view the Soviet Union's intentions with monstrous distortions and exaggerated simplifications, and regularly misinterprets its actions.

NEPSZABADSAG Comments

LD191130 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 November (MTI) -- With his Wednesday statements Reagan wished to counterbalance the storm of protests triggered in Europe by NATO's missile plans and the American allegements about the limited nuclear war, writes the Washington correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG about the latest proposals of the U.S. President in the paper's Thursday issue.

"Signs indicate that Washington has decided the time has come to change tone under the impact of the growing wave of criticism from Western Europe and at home," says the correspondent, adding that "the change in tone, however, does not mean change in line."

"This is because the proposal ignores basic facts." For instance, it demands that the Soviet Union should abandon all the weapons which counter the same kinds of devices on the NATO stock, wile the nuclear arsenals of the United States, Britain and France would be left untouched.

"This demand aims to upset the European balance of military forces. Reagan's package leaves the vital question open whether the USA is ready to talk about the strategic arms issue on the basis of equal rights and security, preserving all the positive elements laid down in the hitherto SALT treaties.

"Although speaking in general terms, the proposal further calls for Soviet reductions in the first place, which is also directed at destroying the comparative balance in the continent," says the commentator. It was proposals like this which standstilled the Vienna talks, he adds.

"Nor the U.S. position degrading the disarmament issues and keeping aloof from collective discussions on the subject can be maintained any longer. But Washington continues to widely evade concrete questions, such as the reply to what genuine steps it is willing to take if the Soviet Union extends the sphere of confidence-building measures to the whole of its European territory. Yet the creation of confidence, too, depends not on general wishes but rather on concrete moves," runs NEPSZABADSAG.

'BRIGHT STAR' VIEWED AS 'OCCUPATION EXERCISE'

AU171553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Nov 81 p 9

[Istvan L. Szabo article: "Dress Rehersal of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force"]

[Excerpt] The exercise, which is without precedent in the history of the area and, internationally speaking, extremely provocative, raises a profusion of questions. For instance: What gave such impulse to the organization of the Rapid Deployment Force that it is already prepared for such a spectacular task? After all, barely 2 years ago, Edward Meyer, then chief of staff of ground forces, predicted that it would take a decade to make the force combat ready. Of course, we are still dealing with a relatively limited force but Bright Star 82 bears witness to an extraordinary acceleration of its organization.

Accelerating factors were already appearing during the Carter adminstration, mainly with the collapse of the pro-American Iranian imperial system, when, at the decisive movement, there was no U.S. force that could have tried to halt unexpected events with the hope of succeeding. Moreover, a large role was played by Brzezinski, then chief national security adviser, who suggested in a memorandum as early as 28 Feburary 1979 the announcement of the Carter doctrine made public 11 months later, according to which the U.S. has vital interests in Middle East oil which it is prepared to defend even through the use of force. The proclamation of the doctrine required a pretext (Carter resorted to the Afghanistan events in the end), but the preparations for the military force required by it, including a $1.3 billion aircraft carrier program, were practically begun much earlier.

Irrespective of the ferocity with which they reviled each other during the election campaign, with regard to several fundamental issues, the Republicans simply continue pursuing what their Democratic Party predecessors started in military policy. The establishment of a system of bases needed for the development of the Rapid Deployment Force continues on the old track.

Bright Star 82 could not be held if they had not obtained Egypt's agreement to accomodate certain U.S. logistical facilities, if they had not laid their hands on the Berbera naval and air base in Somalia and if they had not won over Sudan and the strategically very important Oman for military cooperation -- we could continue with Diego Garcia and the rest ofthe facilities developed and the agreements concluded or already prepared under Carter.

However, there is no question of a mechanical application of the Carter doctrine today. Bright Star 82 bears precise witness to the fact that a new Reaganite doctrine is taking shape. The two doctrines resemble each other inasmuch as they accuse the Soviet Union, without any foundation or proof, of the intention of gobbling up and conquering the Middle East. Both use threats against anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East -- primarily Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia -- and strive to disrupt the Steadfastness Front, which opposes the Camp David deal.

Still -- as NOVOYE VREMYA analyzes the objectives of the exercise -- "the present Washington adminstration has further developed the Carter doctrine, which held out the prospect of U.S. intervention in the Middle East only contingent upon international development. However, the Reagan doctrine even claims Washington's right to intervene, overtly and militarily, in the domestic affairs of the area's countries."

Bright Star, among other things, is meant to buttress such remarks by President Reagan as the one, for instance, that "the United States will not permit a recurrence of the Iranian events in Saudi Arabia." It is also noteworthy that, returning from former President as-Sadat's funeral, Haig and Weinberger announced an expansion of and a change in the nature of the exercise. At the same time, they immediately sent U.S. warships to Egyptian shores, placed their Marine units stationed in the vicinity in a state of combat readiness and, when all is said and done, exerted harsh pressure on the country's new leadership.

The United States is up against a vast number of problems in the Middle East. It is trying to broaden -- mainly with the inclusion of Saudi Arabia -- its presence in the area and, in addition, it wants not only to maintain, but also develop its alliance with Israel. According to the New York TIMES, "As-Sadat's death has been the greatest shock for the United States recently in the Middle East." There is a long list of other problems, which the Reagan administration is now trying to solve by demonstrating U.S. strength and presence through the din of exploding bombs and the reverberation of the artillery fire covering the landing of troops.

Thus, despite the great anti-Soviet propaganda campaign accompanying the Bright Star 82 exercise, it is with justification that the question arises in the countries around the Persian Gulf: From whom does the United States want to defend them? Perhaps precisely from themselves? For, as the FINANCIAL TIMES put it on 5 November, Bright Star casts a fairly dark shadow. It resembles not so much an exercise of defense as an exercise of occupation.

POLISH YOUTH LEADERS GIVE VIEWS ON POLITICS

LD181350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Gabor Nemes interview with Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth; (Zdzislava Grzyb), "leaders" of the Socialist Students' Association at Jagiellonian University in Krakow; and unidentified "student Solidarity leader" -- date and place of interview not given -- Polish officials' recorded remarks in Polish followed by Hungarian translation -- carried in the fifth in the series of "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program]

[Text] [Nemes] Poland is a young country and anyone who has followed the events of the past 18 months will have enough proof that there are a great many young people in their twenties and thirties among the leaders of the social and political movements.

Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the 2-million-strong Union of Socialist Polish Youth, is one of those who entered political life in the past few months. At my request, he described his organization in the following way:

[Jaskiernia] At its extraordinary congress, our organization adopted an unambiguous stand parallel to that of the PZPR and included in its statutes its intention to carry out its activities in an ideological alliance with the PZPR. In other words -- and this is a new way of putting it -- this ideological relationship forms an essential, not just leading, role in the organizational sense.

[Nemes] Are you a party member?

[Jaskiernia] Yes, and the decisive majority of our leadership are PZPR members. I myself was a congress delgate. There are also two peasant party members and a Democratic Party member in the central leadership. However, there are no Solidarity members in it.

[Nemes] There are many young people among the leaders of Solidarity and the organization also has a great many young members. Does this mean that the young have lost their trust in the party and in organizations closely associated with the party, and that they have done so more than people in general?

[Jaskiernia] I think that is a true statement. The protests of the young played the greatest part in the crisis of August last year. This was because the older generation had, to some extent, settled down and had already obtained homes, a status and a certain standing in society. Some of the grave problems of the crisis, such as the housing situation, affected mostly the young. Therefore, a lot of young people have since become Solidarity activists. However, I would like to emphasize that our union is open: Some of our members support the Industrial Trade Branch Unions; others the Autonomous Trade Unions and yet others the Solidarity union.

[Nemes] Does this commitment to different organizations cause problems?

[Jaskiernia] Yes, without doubt, it does. However, there is a basic difference between, on the one hand, the relationship of the party and Solidarity and, on the other hand, that between our organization and Solidarity. The party is interested mostly in political connections, and this is why a certain polarization could be perceived, for example, at the fourth plenum. We cannot speak about a polarization of this kind in our youth organization and there are no conflicts between us and Solidarity. The most important issue for us is the representation of the interests of the young. In our view, all those who take part in this are our allies.

[Nemes] Is that program adequate for successful activity today?

[Jaskiernia] I do not know if you have been watching television recently. The election of a director at Gdynia port was shown on television a short time ago. The party had its own candidiate; Solidarity had its own; and we had our own. The candidate of our youth organization received the largest number of votes. This does not mean, of course, that we have a particularly great strength. However, it does point to a certain mechanism and trend.

[Nemes] So the Socialist Youth Union wants to become a political force. This shows also that the protection of interests has become a part of politics.

[Jaskiernia] True, but we have had to make up our minds about what we understand by political force and by engaging in politics. Naturally, our entire activity is politically based and this applies also, of course, to the trade unions. The demand that trade unions should be apolitical, or statements that they are, is completely absurd. Nevertheless, the political activities of trade unions need not mean a struggle for power. However, this is what is taking shape in the activities of Solidarity.

[Nemes] To return to your organization: Do you consider that you should not interfere in the current political conflicts because the youth organization has different tasks? What is your view about strikes, for instance?

[Jaskiernia] We stand on the grounds of the law and legality. If the Sejm were to pass legislation about the suspension of the right to strike then we would support the law. At present, however, the issue of strikes is open and it cannot be expected of our members not to use this right. What we are interested in is the way in which we may represent the cause of the young in a responsible manner in the current difficult situation. It is another matter that our leadership has passed resolutions of principle in which we condemn all anticommunist and anti-Soviet activities.

[Nemes] Would you give us some concrete examples? What stand have you taken in conflict situations?

[Jaskiernia] Do bear in mind, please, that in Poland everyone may have three different skins: one and the same person may be a party member, a trade union member and a member of a youth organization. His right to strike is derived from his belonging to a trade union. There have been many occasions when local youth union organizations did not join protest actions and strikes, just as there have been other occasions when a plant youth organization generally cannot oppose a strike action, just as experience shows that party organizations are also incapable of doing so. On the other hand, we can, in some cases, have a positive influence in shaping the local decisions of Solidarity. It is another matter that the central leadership does not issue appeals against strikes, because this is not our task.

[Nemes] It is also part of the full story that some organizations, such as the Socialist Association of Students at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, turned against the most recent general strike. This is what one of their leaders, (Zdzislava Grzyb) had to say about this:

[Grzyb] At present, all strikes, even 1-hour strikes, lead to a situation whereby our shops become more and more empty. I think the only escape from this is for us all to get down to some hard work. We should not be dealing primarily with democracy and politics because what we are doing now is something we cannot afford.

[Nemes] However, the girl student of Krakow is something of an exception, not only because of her statement but also because she professed to be a Marxist. When I asked Jaskiernia about the position of Marxism among Polish youth, this is what he had to say:

[Jaskiernia] The essence of the drama lies in the fact that there were wide-ranging inconsistencies with Marxism before August 1980. Many believe that the young, especially young workers, want capitalism. This is not true. However, it is the general desire to ensure that theory does not become divorced from reality, which is seen as something very different. Where we have, for instance, democratic centralism, this should not mean centralism alone; it should also be democratic.

[Nemes] There is, however, a stratum of young intellectuals, the student Solidarity, which goes a long way toward rejecting socialism. This is what one of their leaders had to say:

[Unidentified voice] The word "socialism" means absolutely nothing in Poland. This is why we do not even mention it in our program. Naturally, we do not take a stand against social property; we support self-management and the fair satisfaction of social needs. If that is socialism then we are in favor of it. However, the word has been devalued so much that we do not know what to do with it. Gierek spoke about socialism too; his predecessors, Gomulka and Beirut, did likewise, and so did Stalin.

[Nemes] The ideological chaos has, therefore, profound historical reasons. But is that the only factor?

[Presumably Jaskiernia] Religious trends are very strong. The prestige of the church as a moral force has gained in strength. The tragedy in Poland was that the atheistic propaganda brought about a reaction because this was the way to oppose authority. Moreover, the fact that someone is a Marxist-Leninist means for most people that he does not go to church.

[Nemes] This is not quite true. After all, many party secretaries go to church.

[Jaskiernia] This is precisely the point, namely, that they were either not Marxist-Leninists or they were but could not resist cultural pressure. If someone in the country does not go to church he is not even considered to be a human being. One of our local party secretaries said that the only ideological difference between the PZPR and the Peasant Party in the country was that the secretary of the Peasant Party stands nearer to the priest's canopy than does the PZPR party secretary.

[Nemes] What sort of strategy are you following in this situation? Are you endeavoring to broaden your base or are you trying to become a vanguard?

[Jaskiernia] The question is always, "at what price?" I think that a large organization already in existence must be preserved, especially if it tries to influence the young and resists anticommunism trends without joining the tactical maneuvers that go on among the leaders. We support socialism, that is to say its values, and not the groups that want to see polarization because they think of nothing other than their own survival. I would oppose the kind of polarization in which I would have to say: "Either you belong to Solidarity or to us." I would also oppose a situation in which our membership would be reduced to only 100,000. Our responsibility and task in the current situation is to lead the young in the direction of socialism, with the alliance concluded with the USSR, and ideological identification with the party.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH NICARAGUA ISSUED 15 NOV

AU171940 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Nov 81 p 4

[Joint Communique on the 11-15 November visit by Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Frigyes Puja to Nicaragua]

[Text] At the invitation of Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Nicaragua from 11 to 15 November 1981.

Frigyes Puja laid a wreath at the memorial of Commander Carlos Fonseca, a leader of the Sandinist popular revolution. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs met and had talks with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Government Council of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction; Rafael Cordoba Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the Government Council; and Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

At their talks, Frigyes Puja and Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann exchanged views on the international situation and the two countries' domestic and foreign policy.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann provided information on the position of the Sandinist popular revolution, results attained during the 2-year course of the revolution, measures to eliminate obstacles and external dangers threatening Nicaragua.

The two ministers noted that, by creating new tension points and excessive armament, extremist imperialist circles are enhancing international tension. They agreed on the need to oppose that policy, to continue the struggle for peace and international security and to prevent a world catastrophe. The two ministers emphasized that effective steps are needed in the area of disarmament. Nuclear armaments must be limited in order to defend the vital interests of mankind, and the development and production of new mass destruction weapons and the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe must be prevented. They also condemned the production of the neutron weapon, and demanded outlawing it.

Frigyes Puja and Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann agreed that only extremist imperialist circles are interested in intensifying the tension that has developed in Central America and the Caribbean area. They expressed the belief that the peoples of the area are able to decide their own affairs themselves, without external pressure or intervention.

Frigyes Puja welcomed the peace initiative submitted to the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coorninator of the Government Council, as a rational proposal leading to stability in Central America. The two foreign ministers agreed that any proposal concerning the El Salvador issue that does not consider the interests of the people of El Salvador should be rejected. They welcomed Belize's admission to the United Nations, and condemned everyone who tries to ignore the country's independence. The two foreign ministers paid tribute to the role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, in asserting the principles of the independence and national sovereignty of countries, and in the struggle to create a new, just international economic order based on equality. The two sides paid tribute to the United Nation's significance and role in resolving international problems, and stressed the need to adhere to the principles laid down in the UN Charter in international life. They noted at the talks that relations are developing favorable between Hungary and Nicaragua, and expressed their readiness to further expand them. They signed a consular agreement between the two countries and an agreement between the foreign ministries. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann noted the visit by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja constitutes a positive step in deepening cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja expressed the Hungarian People's Republic's solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. At the conclusion of the talks, which were conducted in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, Frigyes Puja invited Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann to an official and friendly visit to Hungary. He accepted the invitation with thanks.

BRIEFS

VERESS VISITS U.S. -- At the invitation of Malcolm Baldridge, secretary of commerce, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, went to the United States on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Nov 81 p 8 AU]

NEMETH, ACZEL HOLD PARTY AKTIVS -- Karoly Nemeth and Gyorgy Aczel, members of the MSZMP Politburo, held party aktivs in Sopron [in western Hungary] and in the 22d district of Budapest. Karoly Nemeth spent 2 days in Gyor-Sopron. He visited the Sopron party committee and the Cits (?carpet) factory. Previously, in Gyor, he was informed about life in the Trans-Danubian county. Gyorgy Aczel dealt, at the aktiv in the 22d district, with the international and political situation, as well as with cultural issues. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 18 Nov 81 LD]

REAGAN'S ARMS LIMITATION SPEECH REPORTED

LD181807 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech today devoted mainly to the issue of nuclear arms limitation. He attempted to prove that the policy of the NATO pact is based on an even balance of forces and that the United States limits its military expenditure to the minimum. At the same time, President Reagan accused the Soviet Union of a considerable increase in its Armed Forces in the last decade.

Speaking of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations due to start on 30 November in Geneva, Reagan stated that the United States is prepared not to deploy in West Europe Pershing II and Cruise medium-range nuclear missiles if the Soviet Union liquidates the launchers of its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. The U.S. President stated that the Soviet Union has at present a considerable advantage as regards nuclear missiles on European territory. He also submitted a proposal to start in the coming year negotiations on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and submitted a proposal for achieving a balance in conventional weapons in Europe.

In conclusion, Ronald Reagan expressed the conviction that the right time had now arrived to undertake talks on arms control and to resolve peacefully all regional conflicts, giving assurances that this will be the supreme goal of his policy.

Comment on Reagan Speech

LD190226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made a speech in the National Press Club in Washington in which he presented the U.S. Government's proposals on disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. The United States is prepared, among other things, to abandon the plan to deploy in Western Europe medium-range nuclear missiles of the Pershing II type and medium-range maneuvering missiles fired from ground launchers if the Soviet Union relinquishes the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

In his proposals, President Reagan completely omits the possibility of dismantling and removing from Europe American nuclear systems in advance bases. These include the F-110 planes stationed in Great Britain, capable of carrying nuclear air-to-ground missiles; other American fighter-bombers on aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean; and Polaris missiles on nuclear submarines subordinate to the NATO command in Europe.

KK PRESIDIUM 27 OCT SESSION APPEAL TO TU MEMBERS

SOLIDARNOSC Publishes Appeal

AU190854 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 6 Nov 81 p 5

[Appeal by the National Commission Presidium to Solidarity members issued by the Presidium's 27 October session in Gdansk]

[Text] The Presidium of the National Commission regards the current economic and social situation in Poland as critical. On the one hand, there are many matters which have not been taken care of, and many irregularities and provocations are emerging which are causing general indignation. On the other hand, protest actions have assumed a spontaneous and unorganized nature. This is threatening the union with disruption and a loss of public support. The decisions of the national congress and the appeals of the National Commission go unheeded. In such a situation the fulfillment of the union's policies is becoming impossible and the very name Solidarity is becoming meaningless.

Wishing to salvage what we have achieved as a union and to retain the possibility for further considered activity not in conflict with the interests of the entire community, we appeal to all union members to cease strike actions immediately. No doubt this calls in many cases for renouncing the actions caused by objective reasons. No doubt this is contrary to the principles of a simple sense of social justice. It is difficult! It is also contrary to our nature as a nation. However, it is a basic condition if we are to continue to exist, and this condition we must fulfill. The Presidium sees no alternative and is not in a position to continue its work under the present conditions.

In order to carry out firm and constructive actions, it is essential to have the right conditions. Therefore, we appeal to everyone to ensure these conditions by bringing about -- by the union's internal decision -- a deliberate restriction on the right to unorganized strike actions. No one can take the right to strike away from us, and we will never let anyone do so. But we must decide how this weapon should be used and we must use it with reason and foresight.

We must in the near future deal with matters of the utmost importance to the nation, using the strength of the entire union -- matters of food, economic reform and access to the mass media. In these matters we may have to resort to our ultimate weapon, but in a situation of extreme chaos it would be useless.

At the next meeting of the National Commission, the Presidium will speak out for an internal union decision to restrict the right to strike, and for the imposition of union sanctions against those guilty of weakening the unity and discipline of the union.

[Signed] Lech Walesa, Ryszard Blaszczyk, Andrzej Konarski, Miroslaw Krupinski, Jacek Merkel, Grzegorz Palka, Grazyna Przybylska-Wendt, Antoni Tokarczuk, Jan Waszkiewicz, Stanislaw Wadolowski.

Presidium Cables Jaruzelski

AU190847 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 6 Nov 81 p 5

[Telex sent to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, from the 27 October Gdansk session of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium]

[Text] The Presidium of the National Commission of Solidarity has appealed to union members to immediately stop local strike actions. The Presidium is asking the government to take immediate steps in order to meet the just demands of the strikers. At the same time we demand immediate confirmation that during the strike period full wages will be paid to the working people on strike. We trust that in the face of the near-desperate state of the community these demands will be promptly fulfilled. Otherwise payment for the strike period will be enforced by way of an active production strike.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

Moszczenica Miners Strike

LD182202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Jastrzebie: Miners on the second shift at the Moszczenica colliery in Jastrzebie did not go to work today. They have been joined by mining enterprise workers employed at the mine. The reason for the protest is the poor supplies in this mining town, which numbers over 100,000 people.

In a Telex to the minister of mining and power industry, the people assembled in the guild-room of the Moszczenica colliery demanded the arrival of the minister and other competent persons in order to undertake talks aimed at improving the food supplies in Jastrzebie and Silesia.

Representatives of the ministry with Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, and representatives of the voivodship authorities with Hubert Niglus, deputy voivoda of Katowice Voivodship, arrived before 1900. During a meeting of over 1 and 1/2 hours with the work force of the second shift in the guildroom of the Moszczenica colliery, Minister Piotrowski replied to numerous questions by those present, concerning the coal balance-sheet, Resolution No 199, the possibility of improving supplies and other issues.

The minister of mining and power industry appealed to the miners to start work, promising that we will do everything in his power to change the situation.

During the meeting the miners stressed above all the impossibility of implementing the meat ration cards. They spoke of longer lines than in the other towns of Poland. They invited Minister Piotrowski and the persons accompanying him to familiarize themselves with the situation in the field. To this end a delegation of the ministry and the miners went by coach to the town.

It was established that talks will begin this evening. Preparations for the talks are in progress at the Moszczenica colliery.

Moszczenica Agreement

LD190912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Our Katowice correspondent reports that after a short stay at the Moszczenica coal mine in Jastrzebie by Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, the minister of mining, and following talks with the representatives of the workforce headed by works' Solidarity leader Romauld (?Boszko), an agreement was signed early this morning.

Thus the protest, which started yesterday during the second shift against poor supplies of food to Jastrzebie and Silesia and which involved a work stoppage by the miners, has now been ended.

Sub-Beskids Post-Strike Talks

LD181040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The first session of the mixed commission for controlling the implementation of the post-strike agreements in the Sub-Beskids region continues until late into the night. Representatives of the government commission, delegates of the Supreme Chamber of Control in Katowice and of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Prosecutor's Office councilors from the voivodship People's Council, and representatives of the Sub-Beskids regional board of NSZZ Solidarity participated in the talks which were held in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship office. The advance stage of work connected with the agreement and the necessity for the mixed commission to operate until it has been implemented were pointed out. The date for the next meeting has been fixed for 15 December.

Jaroslaw Food Supplies Protest

LD181912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A protest action started today in Jaroslaw by decision of the local Solidarity. Black flags with the word "protest" inscribed on them have been displayed throughout the town. The union is thereby demonstrating against the inefficient actions of the administrative authorities, mainly as regards food supplies. Talks between Solidarity representatives and a team for cooperation with trade unions headed by Przemysl deputy voivoda, Zdzislaw (?Wieclaw) are in progress at the town hall.

School Strikes Roundup

LD181918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The sit-in strike at the Radom Higher Engineering School is already in its 24th day. The strikers feel that in the present situation no attempts at mediation are justified. Jan (Rejczak), deputy chairman of the Interfactory Regional Committee of Radom region, reported that a plenipotentiary of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology might come to Radom for talks with the parties involved in the conflict.

On 19 November, the higher education establishments in Krakow will stage a sit-in strike in solidarity with the Radom strike. Meetings were held today on this matter in the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow Polytechnic and in medical and agricultural academies.

It was also decided during a meeting at Torun University to stage a sit-in strike in solidarity with the Radom strike. The length of the strike is indefinite, but it will begin on 19 November at 0800.

The sit-in strike at Warsaw University is still in progress. On 16 November the Polytechnic, the Agricultural Academy, the Main School of Planning and Statistics and the Theater Academy joined the protest action.

There are approximately 7,000 students and staff members on strike in the Warsaw higher education establishments. The strikers are demanding, above all, the sending of the draft bill on higher education to the Sejm.

The Sejm chancellory confirms that the draft bill on higher education, in the version drafted by the Social Codification Commission along with observations by the government, will be sent to the Sejm as early as this week.

The Sejm Presidium has decided that work in the Sejm commission will be started as soon as the draft bill is submitted.

Stance Adopted in Lublin

LD182210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Adam Tomanek Lublin dispatch]

[Text] A strike alert has been declared today in many Lublin secondary schools, announcing an active strike as of 20 November with the participation of teachers and schoolchildren.

The students of the Lublin Catholic University organized a rally today in order to express their support for the striking students of the Higher Engineering School in Radom and their dissatisfaction at the too slow pace of work on the contents of the higher education bill. At the rally, a strike committee was elected for the duration of the national students' strike proclaimed by the Independent Students Association.

Today the executive of the Lublin Voivodship Party Committee adopted at its meeting a stance on the strike campaign in schools and educational centers of Lublin Voivodship. It reads: We urge the teachers and educational workers, party members and nonparty people, all those to whose hearts the idea of social accord is dear, to oppose with determination the strike action. Let us not allow the idea of accord to be destroyed through schemings motivated by ambition. We consider that it does not befit the dignity of a teacher to exploit his prestige and that it does not befit the educational workers to involve children and young people in the resolution of conflicts which arise in the adult world.

Lublin Talks Condition Set

LD190236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A strike alert proclaimed by NXZZ Solidarity is in force in Lublin Voivodship secondary schools.

The Education and Upbringing Commission of Solidarity's regional board in Lublin has drawn up 20 proposals addressed to the voivodship authorities, making the start of talks, however, dependent on the recall or suspension of the school superintendent, who was recently appointed to the post, in Solidarity's opinion not in accordance with the regulations -- that is to say, without consultation with the union. Solidarity makes no reservations as to the new school superintendent's professional or moral qualifications.

The Lublin Voivodship Party Committee Executive expresses the conviction that joint action and a determined attitude by the teachers' milieu and society will foil attempts to bring tensions and strikes into the voivodship.

Press Strike Continues

LD182126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Despite the negotiations which have been going on in Warsaw for 3 days now between the departmental group of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers Publishing Cooperative and representatives of the national strike committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Employees of Book and Press Distribution Enterprises and the National Councils of the trade unions "Jednosc" [Unity] and "Niezaleznoc" [Independence], the protest action continued today in many regions of Poland, and took the form of a boycott of press sales in "Ruch" news kiosks. For the inhabitants of Wroclaw and Lower Silesia, this was the 10th day without the daily press. Disruptions in press sales also occurred in Kielce, Koszalin, Slupsk and Czestochowa Voivodships.

SOLIDARITY BEATS CENSOR'S ATTEMPT ON ARTICLE

NC181500 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The Solidarity union federation has beaten back an attempt by a censor's office to prevent publication of an article in its party publication SOLIDARNOSC, the KURIER POLSKI newspaper reported today.

The Solidarity article, which claimed that the socialism of the first years of popular Poland, after World War II, was recognized by the Communist Party itself as a "rightist nationalist deviation," was withheld from publication by the censorship office. It was the second such attempt since a strengthened censorship law went into effect on October 1.

The censorship office claimed the article was injurious to the Polish constitutional system.

But Solidarity won an appeal of the decision, and will be allowed to publish the article, KURIER POLSKI reported.

Meanwhile, a voivodship court sentenced Marian Zembrzuski, a Solidarity employee at Czestochowa, to one year in prison, suspended for three years, and a 3,000-zlotys (85 dollar) fine for breaking censorship laws by posting tracts "aimed at sapping the confidence (of the population) in the socialist system, damaging the prestige of Polish authorities and casting a false light on Polish-Soviet relations."

The court said the verdict was not directed at the Solidarity union, but at Mr Zembrzuski personally.

More on TU Official's Sentence

LD181438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The trial has ended today at the Czestochowa Voivodship Court of Marian Zembrzuski, an employee of the printing section of the NSZZ Solidarity in Czestochowa. The indictment accused him of duplicating and posting political leaflets on the Czestochowa railway station on 15 August without the consent of the local office for the control of publications and public performances, thus undermining confidence in the socialist system and the economy and creating a false impression of Polish-Soviet relations.

The court found the accused guilty as charged and fined him Z3,000, charging that the period of the temporary arrest be offset against the fine. Apart from the fine he was given a 1-year prison sentence suspended for 3 years. The court awarded the costs to the defendant; the state is to pay for the proceedings. In the summing up, the court stated that the sentence against Marian Zembrzuski does not constitute an act of repression against NSZZ Solidarity but is directed against a specific person who performed a deed contrary to the regulations in force.

The sentence is subject to appeal.

COMMENTARY ON WALESA POSITION WITHIN SOLIDARITY

AU161730 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Jerzy Rulicz commentary: "The Meaning of Credibility" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN AND STILL IS BEING WRITTEN ABOUT THE MEETING HELD BY THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY WITH THE PRIMATE OF POLAND AND THE SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN. THE WORLD RECOGNIZED THAT MEETING AS AN EVENT OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE, AND AT THE SAME TIME FELT RELIEVED TO SEE THAT CHANCES FOR POLITICAL STABILIZATION IN POLAND HAD SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED. NATURALLY, DISCUSSIONS ON THE AFORESAID SUBJECT IN POLAND HAVE BECOME EVEN MORE PASSIONATE. TODAY MORE THAN EVER WE NEED HOPE FOR A WAY OUT OF THE CRISIS. AND PERHAPS THIS IS WHY OPTIMISM PREVAILS IN MOST COMMENTARIES.

However, it would be a simplification to overlook other assessments. Even a few hours after the publication of the communique on the meeting, it was known that in the Solidarity leadership there were forces opposing such preliminary accords. It was not surprising that many party members regarded that with mixed feelings.

Admittedly, the skeptics had a strong point, namely the recent decisions adopted by the Solidarity National Commission. Those decisions contradicted the spirit of accord in such an obvious way that the union's chairman considered himself forced to publish a statement softening their substance and reiterating the validity of the recognized principles of holding arbitration talks.

Anyhow, many people are still obsessed by such questions as: What will be the outcome of the meeting? Will the government not be jockeyed out of the way?

In my opinion, the meeting has already produced a better political climate; with that meeting, the government of the Polish People's Republic and the party leadership have proved their desire to reach an agreement. One can also add that the meeting showed the government side to be earnest in the pursuit of the party line traced by the ninth extraordinary congress, and that it constituted the initial but very important step toward the formation of a front of national accord.

Whether that goal will be achieved is another matter. But it is known already that responsibility for the lack of desire to reach an agreement cannot be laid on the government's side.

Sadly enough, the Solidarity National Commission happened to adopt decisions which turned against the trade union and significantly weakened the credibility of its governing bodies in the eyes of the public. What I mean are the decisions "on the tasks confronting the trade union in the immediate future" and "on talks with the government." The decisions were broadly discussed in the press, and for this reason I will restrict myself to saying that they -- particularly the decision on talks with the government -- contained demands with a significant explosive force. Because this is precisely the way one must assess the insistence on the formula for a public council for the national economy, on the reform of the justice administration and prosecution apparatuses, as well as other decisions, and primarily their ultimatum-like tone. However, the most important point is that they were adopted during the Warsaw meeting and without Lech Walesa's participation. Thus their meaning was unequivocal. If their initiators thought they would weaken the government position, they were grossly mistaken.

However, I think -- and this was strongly emphasized in most commentaries -- that the main point lay elsewhere and was to weaken the position of the trade union chairman, to weaken the forces who see the need for an accord and are aware that confrontation leads to catastrophe. Anyhow -- and irrespective of the intentions of those who initiated the aforesaid decisions -- the trade union's credibility in the eyes of society has been weakened.

Lech Walesa's reaction was thus only natural. By publishing his statement, he intended to restore the partner's credibility in the talks, which was weakened by the activity of his trade union adversaries. And this is why the statement interpreted the adopted decisions in a different way as that intended by the authors, and emphasized that Solidarity did not pretend to represent the whole society. That was a highly important idea harmonizing with the government and party idea of forming a front of national accord. However, here one must not forget the fact that that was said by Lech Walesa "alone," presumably contrary to the majority in the Solidarity National Commission.

No one can today say that everything depends on the government, because the truth is that a great deal also depends on the Solidarity leadership. It is a public secret that there are two clashing trends in that leadership, that the adherents of an accord are resisting attacks, and that individuals of an obscure type are hovering about Solidarity. The National Commission obviously has a hard time curbing the strike fervor among regional leaders whose activities and pronouncements -- frequently irresponsible -- cause harm both to the country and the trade union. On the occasion of General Jaruzelski's meeting with the primate and the Solidarity National Commission chairman, people have been repeating the slogan: "A Pole will come to terms with another Pole." Yet that slogan, apparently obvious and even banal, proves in practice to meet with enormous hindrances; certainly, for various reasons.

Parochialism, narrow interests and poitical ambitions still play an important role in the union's leadership and overshadow the interests of the state and society. That happens despite the warnings. Let me quote just one of these, from among many: R.B. Lubic, law professor at American University, published in the Los Angeles TIMES an article under the remarkable title: "The Polish Solidarity Revolution Is Likely To Be Defeated!" The author substantiated his pessimistic forecast with many arguments which are, admittedly, disputable too. But one of them deserves the attention of the union leadership; namely, that although Solidarity is a harbinger of change, according to the author, "it itself creates problems and tensions."

Today we know that Solidarity is still able to bring about strikes, but it is not strong enough to extinguish them. This is too little to maintain the union's position in society for a longer time. The government is recovering its credibility, while Solidarity is losing its. The union leadership would be well advised to give earnest thought to that fact.

On 9 November, in Walesa's absence, the National Commission's Presidium addressed a letter to the Council of Ministers and proposed to begin talks in working groups to examine demands set forth in the discussed decision No 02/81.

The letter did not contain a word about improving conditions for the talks, but tackled organizational questions instead. That was striking and at the same time disturbing. This is why I am afraid that the union leadership has not fully grasped the idea of a front of national accord and the need for cooperation among all forces. Another surprising thing is the action tactics applied by the Solidarity National Commission, which I would call "behind-the-back" tactics. Strangely enough, those decisions were adopted while Lech Walesa was engaged in the talks in Warsaw, and the letter to the Council of Ministers was written during his absence, too. For this reason, many people are in the dark as to what extent the union chairman was involved in all that.

FARMERS, PEASANTS SOLIDARITY UNIONS REGISTERED

LD182334 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- The Warsaw-based independent self-governed farmers' trade union "Solidarnosc Wiejska" (Rural Solidarnosc) has been registered here today obtaining legal status as the 89th of the new unions formed after August 1980.

Another farmers' union to have been registered today is the independent self-governed "Solidarnosc Chlopska" [Peasants Solidarity] of the Legnica-Glogow region.

Application for registration by the regional trade union of taxi drivers in Poznan has been rejected today by the voivodship court in Warsaw. A similar application from the private road carriers' division of the Solidarnosc union was turned down on a technicality but a court spokesman said the registration is impossible anyway as under Polish law, taxi drivers who are owners of their cabs fall in the self-employed category.

PZPR OFFICIALS MEET WITH REGIONAL PARTY GROUPS

Olszowski Meets Legnica Aktivs

AU181320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech delivered by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 11 November Legnica Voivodship ideological aktivs meeting -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT THE END OF THE DISCUSSION, THE FLOOR WAS TAKEN BY STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY, WHO ACKNOWLEDGED AT THE OUTSET THE CONVOCATION OF THE CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL SUBJECTS ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE LEGNICA VOIVODSHIP PARTY ECHELON. If someone intended, under the present circumstances, to reduce party activity to complex economic problems alone, he would have impoverished it. Ideological issues are of equal significance. We must set our minds straight. We must try to show the developments correctly and to see to it that Poland rapidly emerges from the crisis.

The fact that the Fourth Central Committee Plenum was the consistent continuation of the ninth congress decisions was essential for the plenum. The results of the fourth plenum were welcomed by society. As a party leader and a soldier, representative of the Polish People's Army, the newly elected Central Committee first secretary has met with confidence. Unfortunately, as after the ninth congress, tensions have recently risen in the country due to strikes organized by the extremist Solidarity leadership. At present, there are four major hotbeds of strike tension: the conflict at the Higher Engineering School in Radom, the strike in Lubogora (Zielona Gora Voivodship), the strike action at the Sosnowiec mine and the most recent strike of Ruch stallkeepers in Lower Silesia. I think, Stefan Olszowski said, that all the time we have had to deal with the deliberate organization of strike conflicts.

HOWEVER, A NEW ALIGNMENT OF FORCES IS NOW EMERGING. SOCIETY IS SOBERING UP AND CAN SEE MUCH GOOD WILL ON THE PART OF THE PARTY AND THE AUTHORITIES. SOME FACTS PROVE THAT CHANGES ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE MOST RECENT GENERAL WARNING STRIKE DID NOT HAVE ABSOLUTE SUPPORT. MINERS ARE INCREASINGLY MORE SUCCESSFULLY WORKING ON FREE SATURDAYS. IN PARTICULAR, THE PUBLIC IS CHANGING ITS OPINIONS, BECAUSE THE PARTY HAS ADVANCED THE CONCEPT OF A FRONT OF NATIONAL ACCORD. EXTREMISTS IN THE SOLIDARITY LEADERSHIP ARE AS AFRAID OF THAT CONCEPT AS THE PROVERBIAL DEVIL IS AFRAID OF HOLY WATER. THE PARTY HAS COME OUT WITH SUCH AN IDEA, AND IT WAS NOT SELLING ITS PRINCIPLES WHEN IT DID SO, AS A SPEAKER AT THIS CONFERENCE ALLEGED.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's most recent meeting with the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, and the Solidarity chairman, Lech Walesa, had a principled character and was positively appraised by the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and Politburo. That was an introductory meeting. The concept of a front of a national accord is based on the system of tripartite cooperation among the PZPR, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. All social forces are invited to cooperate in the front, provided they recognize the social system and the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The concept of a front of national accord is based on the fundamental principles of the system of the Polish People's Republic and has nothing to do with the concept advanced by Solidarity extremists in the shape of a "coalition government." Our party will never accept such a concept.

The situation may now develop in various directions. In Solidarity, there is a division [rozwarstwienie]. We do not want to go back to a bureaucratic trade union organization. A large antisocialist organization must not have any room in People's Poland. We must say openly that the people's authorities in Poland will not surrender their mandate.

Notwithstanding the mistakes committed in the past, our party's balance is favorable. The people's authorities have integrated Polish lands. Our borders are safe and friendly, and relations with our neighbors have been guaranteed. If Solidarity continues to shun clear steps to resist strikes, definite antistrike laws will have to be introduced. This will mean a restriction of civil freedoms.

WHILE ASSESSING THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN POLAND, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI SAID THAT IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT. IN THE ECONOMY, WE MUST OVERCOME STAGNATION THAT THREATENS TO HAVE SERIOUS EFFECTS. THE ONLY ECONOMIC INDEXES FULFILLED IN THE PAST 9 MONTHS OF 1981 WERE THE INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT, THE AVERAGE WAGES AND THE WAGES FUND. THE SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE CONTINUES TO BE COMPLEX. STATE FARMS WITH THEIR SMALL SHARE OF FARM LAND ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR 47 PERCENT OF MEAT SUPPLIES. IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THE LINKED SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO PRIVATE FARMERS, WHICH HAVE RECENTLY BEEN INTRODUCED ALTHOUGH THEY WERE CONTROVERSIAL AMONG THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE URBAN POPULATION, WILL INCREASE FOOD SUPPLIES.

The party has frequently been criticized for making concessions. About 200 court actions have been filed against persons accused of antiparty or antisocialist activities. It is not the party that threatens the gallows. The person who threatened them was the primitive speaker in Szczecin. His speech has been published in JEDNOSC. How can one assess such primitive pronouncements with allegations that Poland was ruled by the Jews and that Central Committee members had double names? What double name do I have, or Kania or Jaruzelski? Such primitive pronouncements today are not being accepted without reservations as they were, for example, even half a year ago. The results of the most recent polls carried out by Polish radio and television are evidence of growing confidence in the PZPR and its activity program.

The Politburo will shortly be asking the whole party and all party members to evaluate the concept of a front of national accord. A special commission formed by parties and all social forces will shortly draft a programmatic declaration of the front of national accord.

While referring to problems and subjects tackled in the discussion by Legnica Voivodship ideological aktivs, Stefan Olszowski said that we had to constantly improve our knowledge of the most recent history of Poland and the workers movement, because it is an important means in political struggle. Irritable moments were quoted from the history of Polish-Soviet relations. It is true enough, there have been difficult moments in that history which should be honestly highlighted, as for example the question of dissolving the Communist Party of Poland. But there are also even more important moments. It is to be borne in mind that it was the Leninist policy that was of decisive importance for the formation of the Second Republic. The demands to increase the circulations of history textbooks are justified.

While polemizing with the NOWA MIEDZ editor, Miroslaw Drews, who alleged that the "press brake" was recently released and that we were returning again to the old propaganda methods, Stefan Olszowski said that in its resolution the fourth plenum had clearly and distinctly settled that issue. In particular, the resolution stated that the mass media were an important means used by the party in the struggle for society's socialist consciousness. The ideological criteria of Marxism-Leninism must be absolutely binding for the party press. Party organizations in the press, radio, television and editorial houses must do their utmost to ensure the party influence on, the substance of information and propaganda. The present situation in the journalists milieu is complex, Stefan Olszowski said. Most journalists have adhered to the policy of accord and socialist renewal. But there are also forces who would like to split the body of journalists. Some leaders of the Association of Polish Journalists are taking pains to seize the helm in the Polish press. We are against that. Our party press must present the PZPR policy. While referring to various critical opinions concerning credibility and reliability in press information, Stefan Olszowski emphasized that information in the party press was ever more responsible and rapid. Propaganda publishing houses under voivodship PZPR committees will be expanded. The formation of an editorial board for a new government periodical, RZECZPOSPOLITA, has reached an advanced stage. Steps are in progress to form a party journalist agency that is expected to start its activity in December 1981.

THEN STEFAN OLSZOWSKI ANSWERED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS DIRECTED TO HIM IN WRITTEN FORM OR DIRECTLY DURING THE DISCUSSION. WHY DOES SOLIDARITY NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION? STEFAN OLSZOWSKI SAID THAT, IN THAT CASE, THE PARTY COULD NOT YIELD, BECAUSE UNDER SOCIALISM PROPAGANDA WAS AN ELEMENT OF POWER. WE ARE PREPARED TO WRITE ABOUT SOLIDARITY EXTENSIVELY, EVEN IN THE PARTY PRESS, PROVIDED THAT SOLIDARITY'S ACTIVITY IS CONSTRUCTIVE AND AIMED AT BRINGING POLAND OUT OF THE CRISIS.

At the end of his speech, Stefan Olszowski reviewed the international situation, emphasizing that Poland was highly interested in the Soviet-American dialogue and in deepening the detente process. The party is highly interested in the best possible relations with our allies, the socialist countries. We continue to count on their assistance in overcoming the present crisis in Poland. Eventually everything will depend on the whole party, our party. If we stand firmly united arm in arm, we will feel strong and will be able to accomplish everything.

Orzechowski at Warsaw Factory

LD190828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Party Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski took part yesterday in a meeting with the factory party organization of the precision equipment factory named after General Swierczewski in Warsaw.

Speaking about the meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski with Primate Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa, he stressed that the church and Solidarity confirmed their faithfulness to our country's constitutional principles and expressed readiness to undertake actions aimed at creating the front of national accord as the only chance for resolving Polish problems.

Answering questions about the rumors that there are differences within the party leadership, the speaker stated that the Fourth Central Committee Plenum constituted a consolidating factor which united not only the party but also its leadership.

Wozniak at Luxemburg Plant

AU181223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Staffer's report: "In the Luxemburg Electrical Plant"]

[Text] The party organization of the Luxemburg electrical plant in Warsaw held its second meeting in this term on 12 November. The meeting, which was attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak, was devoted to the role of the plant party organization in the current situation of the plant and the country.

Answering questions, M. Wozniak said that the fact that W. Jaruzelski holds three posts is a temporary solution imposed by the situation in the country. This will not become a principle, he said, but in the situation as it is we had no better candidate for such a job.

The fourth and fifth plenum resolutions, M. Wozniak continued, constitute answers to the question about the prospects for the party's consolidation, but how this consolidation will be achieved depends on every party member. We must have the courage to fight for the party in the unusual and exceptional situations such as we now have in the country. We are facing an adversary who has taken a very long time to take off his mask. Today our knowledge of him is better. We have materials signed by the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other organizations that contain instructions on how to fight the party, overthrow the government and cut us off from our allies. The adversary is taking decidely antinational actions and is even making contacts with the powerful capitalists backing the German revisionists of the Hupka type.

You have asked me how one can counter the increasing town-village conflict. The issue is serious, but I can assure you that this conflict has been provoked by special means.

We know the organizations that are doing everything they can to aggravate that conflict. The government has taken action designed to produce immediate results: the linked sales of livestock in order to invigorate its procurement. However, the activities aimed at reducing this procurement have been programmed deliberately by the centers we know. It does not seem that the principles of linked sales harm the poorest farmers and curb their access to the articles that determine living standards.

The resolution adopted by the meeting on the country's situation supports the party's and government's initiatives to establish a social dialogue.

Siwak Meets Gdynia Aktivs

AU181153 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 81 p 2

[PAP Report: "Albin Siwak in the Gdynia Harbor"]

[Text] On 12 November PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak met in Gdynia with the party aktivs of the harbor administration and with representatives of party organizations of various plants.

He answered questions on various political and economic issues of the country, on internal party problems and on issues concerning Albin Siwak's personal activities.

He said inter alia that all the clubs and the so-called discussion forums, which give rise to controversies, should stop their activities because they do not promote the party's integration. Under the present statutory conditions every party member has a place and opportunity to air his views and to influence the party's activities.

Discussing the dangers threatening our country, A. Siwak said that the greatest dangers are rooted within society itself and that they will not disappear until everyone is convinced that it is necessary to work and cooperate effectively -- regardless of one's party or trade union affiliation.

Answering questions on the press and journalists, A. Siwak positively evaluated the mass media, but said that he had a grudge against some journalists for lacking honesty and for "ascribing to him statements he has not made."

Kubiak Meets With Journalists

LD182146 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, met with representatives of the cultural press, and with publicists from the daily press.

He stated that the party expects help from journalists and publicists in the joint creation of cultural policy; it counts on their ideological stand and experience.

Kubiak in Krakow

PM190937 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Talks About the Party and Poland"]

[Text] The form of the meeting was governed by the tradition which encourages the members of Krakow's Kuznica Club of Creative Artists and Activists to formulate both questions and answers frankly, honestly, wisely and boldly. PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Prof Hieronim Kubiak, who attended the meeting within the framework of a series of discussions organized by the club entitled "Talks About the Party and Poland," has been a Kuznica activist for many years.

Hieronim Kubiak analyzed the nature of Polish conflicts and their possible consequences. The fact that the drama of the Polish economy has resulted from an inability to produce goods which require neither additionally imported raw materials nor spares shows that what we are faced with is a political crisis. The party has found itself in a difficult situation especially as a result of the fact that it has increasingly been losing contact with young people and that the party apparatus has not always been equal to its tasks in its daily activities.

A very large number of party members who are also Solidarity members have been faced with the need to define the concept of "party membership." What does "party membership" mean when you belong to two organizations not merely because of an opportunist desire for "peace and quiet?"

An attempt to reply to these questions at the meeting was preceded by a discussion on the role of so-called Marxist-Leninist seminars. Many participants in the discussion described them as an attempt to divide the party and set up factional centers. A reference was also made to the problem of increasing distrust of the central authorities, which have been absolutely right to react to anti-Soviet and antistate acts but have maintained a passive attitude toward the dissemination of leaflets and publications slurring the reputation of certain members of the party leadership and government as well as of certain members of our parliament. A considerable number of critical remarks were also aimed at decisions adopted by the Central Party Control Commission.

Hieronim Kubiak polemized with these remarks. A section of party comrades, he stated, who lived through the struggle for the party during the war and during the first years after the liberation have come to the conclusion that the renewal program is wrong because no renewal has taken place. They believe that it is necessary to go back to old farms, methods and principles of government and control over the party and the country. Among those comrades, Hieronim Kubiak stated, there are many honest and dedicated communists to whom no cheap label of "apparatchiks" should be attached. I have recently met them, the Central Committee secretary said. They believe that we have reached a limit beyond which we must not retreat.

The activities of a large number of primary party organizations, Hieronim Kubiak continued, have been marked by a considerable reduction in activeness and trust in the effectiveness of any activities. The activeness of these cells has frequently boiled down to sending petition after petition to the authorities whereas the organizations concerned have failed to adopt any original attitude toward matters relating to the communities among whom they work. The rebuilding of the primary party organizations -- an essential precondition for any improvement in the situation throughout the party -- should begin with their activation, with all their members answering the following questions: What does "party membership" mean and whom and what should they protect? It should also begin with a rekindling of the kind of enthusiasm and sense of responsibility which marked the precongress discussions.

During the meeting the view was generally expressed that the fact that it has been possible to organize joint talks which involved General Jaruzelski, Poland's primate and the chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission warrants cautious but justified optimism.

Jaruzelski Meets With Students

LD190010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The first secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, met with the students and the scientific and clerical workers of the Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences in Warsaw.

The rector of the school, Dr Norbert Michta, and those taking part in the discussion explained the work carried out by the Higher School of Social Sciences and stressed its direct contacts with local party branches.

In response to questions, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated among other things that the PZPR is launching an initiative for a front of national accord and at the same time opposing threats to the socialist state. Moreover it is striving to implement the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Jaruzelski, War Invalids Meet

LD182136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a meeting today with a group of leaders and activists of the Union of War Invalids, before the coming (?sixth) national congress of union delegates. The meeting was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During the meeting, chairman of the union's Main Board, Lt Gen Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, informed the first secretary about the tasks of the organization and the social problems of the military invalids. The participants in the meeting expressed full support for the idea of setting up a front of national accord, stressing its significance as a plane of cooperation of all patriotic forces for the good of the socialist homeland.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS HOLD MEETINGS

National Accord Discussed

LD190026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Ideological Commission and the Representative Organs and Self-Government Commission of the PZPR Central Committee held a joint meeting. A group of party members and deputies attended the meeting.

Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Marian Orzechowski stressed the strategic nature of the idea of a front of national accord, which was launched by the party. The idea of a front of national accord has met with a very lively and favorable response from the community. The speaker underlined in particular the link between the idea of a front of national accord and the best traditions of the Polish worker movement. He said that the idea of a front of national accord fully answers contemporary needs.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out that the strategy of national accord creates a realistic opportunity for overcoming the current crisis. Summing up the debate, Stefan Olszowski stressed the need to consult with all primary party organizations on the programatic assumptions of the front of national accord.

More on Meeting

LD182256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] There was a joint meeting today of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission and the Representative Organs and Self-Government Commission.

There was a discussion of the political program and organizational assumptions of the front of national accord. The deliberations were chaired by Stefan Olszowski and Zbigniew Messner.

The connection of the idea of a front of accord with the highest traditions of the Polish workers movement was stressed, and it was indicated at the same time that it corresponds fully to contemporary needs.

Food Supplies Discussed

LD182338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The Mining and Extraction Industry Commission of the PZPR Central Committee discussed at its meeting today the question of improving supplies to the food and industrial market. The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Romanik, member of the Central Committee Politburo and miner from Siemianowice coal mine.

The meeting took place in Katowice and was attended by representatives of the voivodship's political authorities and Minister of Mining and Power Industry Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski and Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zenon Komender.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON RELIGION AND PARTY MEMBERSHIP

PM181503 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Jaroslaw Ladosz article: "Religiousness and Party Membership"]

[Excerpts] It has been stated hundreds of times -- in both our party and other communist parties throughout the world -- that believers can become party members, obviously, full-fledged party members, since party rules do not provide for any other kind of membership.

Marx often stated his opposition to making atheism a precondition for party membership. Lenin admitted the possibility of a priest becoming a party member. Acceptance of the party's political program and rules, payment of party dues and disciplined action within the framework of a party organization are sufficient -- albeit indispensable -- preconditions for and the only gauge of party membership. Programs do not provide for any restrictions on believers, nor do the rules demand the repudiation of religion.

It was stated, among other things, in the resolution adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress that: "The party also accepts as members those working people who are believers and enables them to participate in political activities even though, in accordance with its program's principles, it favors on the whole a scientific outlook on life and conducts educational and training activities in this spirit."

Why then have problems repeatedly arisen in this sphere despite these explanations? Have they merely been a result of inadequacy in those explanations and mistakes in the spheres of theory and propaganda? But problems certainly do exist, aside from any shortcomings. We would like to draw the reader's attention to some of them.

First, acceptance of the Communist Party program by a party member imposes on him specific duties with respect to political questions concerning religion in general and religious institutions in particular. First of all, a party member has the duty to work diligently to ensure compliance with such political demands (which were once put forward by the bourgeoisie and later adopted by communists) as separation between church and state, secular education, freedom of belief and the private nature of religion in a citizens' life.

A Communist Party member has the duty to assess denominational policies, organizations an institutions from a secular viewpoint. Any lack of a critical attitude toward statements by church authorities -- still more the propagation among party members of those authorities' political views, supported by appeals to the religious feelings of the people concerned -- is unacceptable.

The party program and the party's political decisions, not preists' political attitude form a party viewpoint. In any case, this is not peculiar to communist parties, since all bourgeois parties throughout the world demand this from their members.

Second -- and here we have to deal with problems specific to communist parties which do not apply to other political parties -- there is the problem of the role played by Marxism-Leninism in the party. Parties acknowledge Marxism-Leninism as their ideology. So there must be a clear awareness of what consequences this entails for party members.

Since acceptance of the party program is a prerequisite for joining the party, there is a need to explain what is the link between Marxism-Leninism and the program. Marxism-Leninism mainly appears in the form of scientific socialism and political economy. The party's political -- indeed program -- aims are not just any kind of socialism, social justice and equality in general or freedom in general. The communist parties' program aims are unequivocally socialism understood as scientific socialism, justice and equality understood as the abolition of exploitations of man by man, and as the introduction of distribution according to labor. Traditionally, these aims have been stated in a so-called Maximum party program which was in fact a summary of the main theses of scientific socialism. Therefore acceptance of Marxism-Leninism is a prerequisite for joining the party because scientific socialism (and Marxist political economy) is an integral part of Marxism-Leninism.

However, another part of Marxism -- that is, the philosophy of dialectical and historical materialism -- plays a different role in relation to the maximum program, in which it is in not directly expressed. Acceptance of it is not a precondition for becoming a party member, nor does a party member have to state that he accepts it and promises to be loyal to it.

In fact, the greatest neglect and deviations in our party's ideological sphere have occurred in relation to scientific socialism.

Unless we restore to scientific socialism the main role in the party program and in the large-scale training and propaganda work pursued by the party both inside and outside the party, we will not eliminate confusion over the relationship between the party and religion. We will not eliminate it until a clear and unequivocal view on socialism in the Marxist meaning of the word becomes a crucial element in party members' philosophy of life. It must be a socialism completely distinct from any social democratic, Christian Democratic, anarchistic, syndicalist, cooperative, nationalistic or other versions of socialism.

Until we achieve this, we will see differences between believers and unbelievers as political differences. We will elevate them to the status of a political division (we have constantly succumbed to this in the propaganda shpere) and use these terms as names for political movements with which we desire to form an alliance. And such divisions suit the purpose of reactionary clerical forces. After all, believers are bound to be subjected to the pressure of the political authority of the clergy and churches. They find it difficult to differentiate between religious beliefs and politics, especially when religious institutions deliberately oppose such differentiation.

In treating the question of the relationship between communists and Christians as a political problem and a question of alliances, we deceive ourselves. After all, a believer may be a full-fledged party member. Whenever we treat believers as members of a political party we flaunt both the facts and the party rules. From this viewpoint, the experiences of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], which have often been cited improperly by opportunists, deserve positive appraisal.

We may take issue with the Italian comrades over the correctness of their statement on their party's philosophical neutrality but there are tens of thousands of PCI members who, while being believing Catholics, have fought in support of the party program without any mental reservations. The PCI is firmly based on scientific socialism and allows no "pluralisms" of any kind. But it stands hand in hand with its believing members. To believing party members the party is, in fact, the only political authority. In this sense, a communist does not have to be a Marxist.

And, third, in my opinion, the usual differentiation -- workers and peasants belonging to the party can retain their religious views whereas members of the intelligentsia (teachers, engineers, lawyers and scientists) should be agnostics -- is open to doubt. An ordinary party member can be a believer but activitists, party officials and members of the political apparatus must be agnostics. Even if we overlook the fact that this is tantamount to a formal official acceptance of inequality among party members, I believe that such an approach is contrary to the Marxist theory of religion and is a relic of the bourgeois approach to the matter in the enlightenment period. It is a strange mixture of the view held during the enlightenment that religion is a result of lack of education, and a peculiar concept of the party as a merger between the theory of socialism and the workers movement.

An intelligentsia which generally enlightens members of an ignorant workers movement, who should be forgiven their ignorance, is supposed to advocate this theory. However, religion is a result of people's helplessness in the face of the social environment, not of a lack of education. Members of the intelligentsia as a whole are also affected by this sense of helplessness within the framework of the social division of labor.

The party has the right to emphatically demand agnosticism only from a small group of theoreticians -- it cannot tolerate Marxist philosophers who are either practicing Catholics or Buddhists because is cannot tolerate any hypocrites and two-faced people in its ranks.

SEJM PRESIDIUM ADOPTS DECLARATION ON SOCIAL CALM

LD182244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] At its meeting today the Sejm Presidium unanimously adopted a declaration which states that not so many days ago the Sejm unanimously approved an appeal for social calm. Nevertheless, social tension and the ensuing danger to the state and nation have persisted. Strikes are being resorted to, to settle issues which can and should be resolved another way.

The Sejm Presidium desires to draw attention to those passages in the appeal which indicate that it is not through inciting unrest but by maintaining calm and responsibility and by intensified work that our country can be lifted out of the crisis in which it has found itself.

In its resolution, the Sejm also stated that if its appeal has no effect, if a state of higher necessity and threat to the existence of the nation arises, the chamber will examine a proposal to provide the government with such legal means as the situation requires. The Sejm appealed to everybody to struggle jointly for social calm and to rebuild the country's economic life. This is the only way for all those, the declaration stressed, for whom the good of our homeland, the Polish People's Republic, is dear to their hearts.

SOCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL CREATION EXPECTED

LD182116 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- It is expected that Premier Jaruzelski will appoint the social consultative council at the Government Presidium one of these days. The idea has aroused remarkable interest of the society.

The intention to set up such a social governmental body was first mentioned by the prime minister on September 24 and October 30, and a decision in this respect was made by the Council of Ministers last Monday. The council is to be an independent body representing public opinion before the government, whose advisory and opinion will expand the platform of consultation and dialogue with the society on key matters for the country.

The council is to be made up of 25-35 persons appointed by the prime minister for a period of two years from among the most outstanding representatives of science, social and economic activists, representatives of creative milieus and youth. Members of the body will be people of recognized authority.

The council will present its opinions and motions to the government on a vast scope of matters ranging from the most essential social and economic issues to problems of culture, initiative social consultations and carry out public opinion survey, either on the premier's motion or its own initiative. Its sphere of interests will cover, E.G., problems of self-governments (?and) the protection of citizens' rights. The council is also to coordinate the work of such governmental agencies as the Council for Family Affairs, the National Food Council or the premier's team of advisers.

The social consultative council will be an important factor of the consolidation of the front of national accord.

The EXPRESS WIECZORNY Warsaw evening daily today, quoting Council of Ministers office sources, explained that the social consultative council has nothing in common with the social council for national economy, the idea of which was forwarded by the Solidarity union some time after the prime minister's motion.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Employment Situation Assessed

LD182128 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- This year's strikes have resulted in losses of worktime amounting to 10.5 million hours, equivalent to a loss of Z5.2 billion, Antoni Rajkiewicz, labour, wages and social affairs minister told Sejm deputies today.

He also presented data on the country's labour market, which is still characterized by a surplus of jobs over job-seekers. There were 163,000 vacancies in manual jobs at the end of October, while only 33,000 people were registered at the employment offices as seeking job entries.

The minister revealed, however, that there have been problems with finding work for this year's school leavers and university graduates. 440,000 of them are entering the labour market for the first time this year, in a situation when employers' needs are an estimated 60,000 below that number. Due to the efforts undertaken by the ministry, all school leavers will be offered jobs or occupational training courses by the end of the year.

The deputies urged the minister to take up the problem of foreign trips in search of jobs. Agreements on foreign employment have been concluded with Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and the one with the FRG is expected to be extended. 90,000 Poles are currently working abroad in organized teams.

Economy Viewed by Committee

AU181225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Economic Situation Evaluated -- Action Lines -- The Market and Its Problems -- The Session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The 12 November session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers evaluated the economic situation and the main lines of activity. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski was in the chair.

The session was attended by members of the Planning Commission and by the heads of the Basic Economic and Executive Departments.

In the 3 months since the Sejm's adoption of the government program for overcoming the crisis, the state of our economy has been further complicated. Because of the drop in the planned extraction of coal in the past few months, it was necessary to reduce the estimated annual production of coal by another 2 tons -- to 162 million tons. This means that -- in the face of the coming winter -- it will be necessary to further cut the supplies of coal and energy to the individual departments, which will affect industrial production. In October this production dropped by almost 15 percent compared with October 1980. The disorganization of the market is also continuing because of the increasing inflation incidence and the increasingly violent flight from printed money, as proven by the general run on all kinds of goods.

The session stated that delays in the economic reform help increase social tension against the background of market difficulties. Some of these difficulties are results of the panicky buying up of goods.

The drop in industrial production and the increasing amount of money in circulation, which is not matched by goods for sale, help break the economic links between urban and rural areas and between farm production and nonagricultural production. This is attested to by the increasing drop in the procurement of livestock, which last August and September was about 32 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1980. This drop amounted to as much as 38.4 percent in October.

As for grains, their procurement dropped by 29 percent compared with 1980, although the yields were much better. In this situation the emergency decisions to introduce the linked sales of livestock for the period of 2 months are the only means to prevent a complete breakdown in procurement.

The country's balance of payments situation in becoming increasingly dramatic, although payment deadlines for this year have been rescheduled. Compared with 1980, our exports to the capitalist countries have dropped by 1/4. The exports to the socialist countries have also dropped. Reduced hard currency resources are compelling us to further reduce imports, which is particularly bad for the material supplies for production.

The session stressed that taking measures against all the mounting difficulties is all the more difficult since the country's sociopolitical situation has still not been stabilized. The strikes continue to aggravate production shortfalls. The coming winter and the probability that various plants will have to go on downtime because of the shortage of materials and energy tend to increase the extent of the danger.

The session stated that increased coal production and increased discipline of coal consumption are the main line of action to ease the difficulties. The minister of mining and energy was instructed to comprehensively analyze all the incentives to encourage the production of coal. The minister of materials management and the chief inspector of energy were instructed to present an updated and detailed report on coal resources and a crash program for the conservation of fuels and energy.

The session agreed that efforts to ensure the import of necessary supplies is now the basic method of maintaining production, which is falling. This can be done only by activizing exports -- with the help of the necessary measures.

That is why the session agreed that the ministers of foreign trade and of finances -- in cooperation with the heads of economic departments -- will take immediate action to obtain hard currency resources for the import of materials supplies by specifying the goods that could be exported to the countries that are of special interest to us because of the balance of payments.

The committee also agreed that it is urgently necessary to review marketable production to create premises for sorting out the system of the rationing of market goods.

The session then discussed the draft law on the so-called consumer market stability tax and recommended that this draft should be consulted with the trade unions before it is worked out in its final form and presented to the Council of Ministers.

The session also adopted an operational plan of the work for the committee and for the Anticrisis Operational Headquarters up to the end of 1981.

EEC Food Imports

AU171113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Nov 81 p 1

[PAP correspondent Ryszard Nalecz interview with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, on EEC food imports -- date, place not given]

[Text] The effects of the continuing economic crisis are being felt particularly keenly on the food market. The government has been trying for quite some time and in various ways to alleviate the shortages. The socialist countries come to our aid, but we also buy a lot of produce from Western countires.

[Question] A lot has been said lately about the supply of agricultural produce from the EEC under special conditions. Could you explain what this is all about?

[Answer] Of course we have bought a large amount of agricultural produce from abroad. The natural suppliers of this type of goods are the Western European countries. We have purchased from these countries on the basis of bilateral agreements with them as well as on the basis of agreements made between our ministry and the appropriate EEC bodies. This is in connection with the fact that EEC, in accordance with common agricultural policy, possesses stockpiles of surplus agrcultural produce, which they have decided to sell to Poland at a certain discount.

[Question] How much is the discount and what kind of goods does it apply to?

[Answer] It is, generally speaking 15 percent below the normal international trade prices. However, in the case of sugar the discount is 10 percent. Besides sugar we have bought such goods as butter, cereals, rice, beef, pork, olive oil and so on. Up to now we have bought over $320 million worth of goods.

[Question] Are further purchases envisaged from this year?

[Answer] In September we agreed on a list of additional purchases to be delivered in the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of the next; in other words, this is the third stage of EEC purchases. These comprise 600,000 tons of cereals, 20,000 tons of rice, 50,000 tons of meat -- of which 40,000 tons are beef -- 30,000 tons of butter and 30,000 tons of lemons. We also tried to obtain cole, lard and greater quantities of cereals, but the EEC was unable to sell us any cole or lard, while the extra cereals will be the subject of negotiations next January.

[Question] Where do we get the money for all this?

[Answer] That is a highly relevant question. We would have to obtain credit for practically all of these purchases. I must stress that the matter was and is extremely complicated because in order to obtain credit we would have to come to terms with the governments of the EEC countries and, in addition, sign contracts with dozens of banks.

The third stage of supplies, which I mentioned earlier, also demands credit. We have already applied for it to individual EEC countries, stressing the importance and urgency of this matter. For procedural reasons we have not yet received a reply but we do expect a positive reaction. Thank you for the interview.

Coal Extraction Stepped Up

LD182222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] One can hardly refrain from noting with satisfaction the good work results of the miners' workforces. On the last free Saturday, 271,000 tons of coal were extracted. Every work day in November means a further quantity of over 600,000 tons.

Impact on House Construction

LD182144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The crisis situation is having a most serious effect on Polish housing construction. This is being felt by the workforces themselves. An increasing number of construction sites are deserted. There is a shortage of coal, energy and construction materials. Furnaces in cement works are being switched off. The period of waiting for a dwelling is being extended in these circumstances from 8 to 20 years. The government stabilization program envisaged the commissioning of 150,000 dwellings per year. It is now known that the plan will not be implemented this year. There will be a shortfall of 20,000-40,000 dwellings.

The construction workforces realize how dramatic the situation is and do not want to reconcile themselves to it. At today's plenum of the independent Trade Union of Construction Workers all these issues dominated the deliberations. A great deal of time was dedicated to the economic reform, which in this situation has no chance of success.

The speakers said simply that the extrication of the country from the crisis cannot take place at such vast cost in restrictions on housing construction.

More Coal, Steel for Builders

LD190940 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- [Dateline as received] -- Polish builders expressed their anxiety over decisions of the government and its Operational Anti-Crisis Staff which drastically reduce the size of building, especially housing.

In a letter addressed to the marshal of the Sejm (parliament) the Main Board of the Union of Building Industry and Cooperative Housing Workers say these decisions lead unavoidably to an aggravation of flats shortage and thus to social tension and dissatisfaction.

The letter was adopted at the board's plenary meeting today at which the situation of building sector and of over 900,000 builders employed in it was described as alarming. Building will be impaired by the limitation of coal supplies for cement mills most of which already closed for that reason. Also the production of other building materials is dropping. Only a little more than 100,000 flats will be built this year, while the number of those on the waiting list grew to 1.7 million. Prospects for next years are even more gloomy. At the same time, the economic reform will force building enterprises to reduce employment so the fate of thousands of builders is uncertain, the plenum said.

Present at the plenum Minister of Building and Building Materials Tadeusz Opolski informed the union board that following the latest decisions cement plants will get an extra 300,000 tonnes of coal as well as steel, liquid fuels, petrol and oils.

COMMENTARY ON BLACK MARKET, SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES

LD191010 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1645 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Bodgan Chocianowicz commentary]

[Text] The average monthly wage in the socialized economy slightly exceeds Z7,000. A minister earns about Z20,000. Highly qualified and hard-working dockers and miners earn over Z10,000 and even over Z15,000 per month. there is also a group of highly paid officials in the trade union apparatus, a group of wealthy private enterprise officials, not mentioning the more wealthy farm owners.

But the national, I stress national, all-Polish average, consists of hundreds of thousands of people, those over Z7,000. Meanwhile, at the Turzyn market in Szczecin, people were offering yesterday (Kerman) cigarettes at Z180 per packet, and Marlboro cigarettes at Z350 per packet. And there were customers buying this product at those prices, of course, without lines and without coupons. The price of a Jowisz color television set, sold discretely, is Z100,000. It appears that there are more of those wishing to buy such sets than the offers in the press. At the last Warsaw automobile auction, the new, small Fiat 605-S, the only such car exhibited, was being sold for Z380,000. A 1978 Simca went for Z800,000, and a 1977 Renault-14TL went for 2,850 notes of the National Savings Bank.

Such facts must be noticed each day, even by deaf and blind people. I have, dear listeners, two naive questions. First, is the average statistical citizen of the Polish People's Republic really earning statistically only Z7,000 per month? Second, from where do those officially employed in the socialized economy, having at their disposal sums exceeding by several times the financial possibilities of even the highest salaried people, get the money? Neither I nor, most likely, any of you, is able to give an answer to these questions. I imagine that even the chairman of the chief supervision board or the general prosecutor are not able to do this.

Information about shabby business practices exposed by the militia, which from time to time agitates public opinion, does not explain this mass phenomenon of big money. In the scale of the turnover of the free and black markets in Poland, shady speculative practices constitute a fraction of 1 percent. A slightly bigger part in this free market money turnover is played by the elite or semielite professional groups, such as diplomats, foreign trade workers, seamen and deep-sea fishermen. Their more-or-less numerous representatives, disregarding the law and decency, are engaged in smuggling. Such cases are noted almost every day by the Szczecin Customs Office. As far as activity of the diplomats, or more precisely, of so-called diplomats, is concerned, the most notorious case being reported recently is by ZYCIE WARSZAWY. The hero of the shady business was this time some Jan K, deputy commercial attache at the Polish Embassy in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr K, as they say, is doing his time. Last March, according to the indictment, in order to obtain material gain he established contacts with a Hindustan businessman and sold to him a cassette tape recorder and 10 calculators brought from Colombo, making a profit from this transaction of about $300. In April he doubled his efforts and attempted to smuggle 20 calculators and a tape recorder. He was exposed and a minor international scandal took place. But it was a small matter compared with the general situation and what one can observe in our internal trade turnover.

The source of this mass degeneration, in assessing the Polish economy, especially of trade and market relations, is known. It is the decline of money, the bankruptcy of the Polish zloty. Similar diseases, although not on such a scale, have been experienced in various historical periods by various countries in the world, and some of them -- for example, Turkey -- are still experiencing them.

The main problem, as with every disease, is to find an effective cure. In Poland this cure will be represented by economic reform and workers' self-management. Will it suffice? This is the question. In comparison, Hamlet's "to be or not to be" becomes a sentimental sigh of a neurotic hypochondriac.

LOWER SILESIAN EDITOR'S TRIAL POSTPONED

LD190924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The trial of Kornel Morawiecki, editor of BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI -- which has been published since mid-1979 -- has been resumed at the Wroclaw Voivodship Court. Because of the illness of [name indistinct], one of the assessors, another, [name indistinct] was elected in his place. Because of this change of judges, the presiding judge, (Jozef Wszy) announced that proceedings will resume with possible shortcuts if both sides agree. After the act of indictment was read, Kornel Morawiecki again made an extensive statement on the reasons for publication of an appeal issued by the so-called national labor union of the Russian Solidarists -- an emigree anti-Soviet organization -- in issues seven and eight of BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI. This appeal was addressed to Poles and to Soviet soldiers stationed on Polish soil.

Kornel Morawiecki maintains his claim that the act of indictment gives insufficient ground for the trial and applied for the case to be quashed. A witness -- who, together with another person sold copies of the bulletin -- was called to testify. (Jerzy Nider), another witness, failed to appear and the defense gave as the reason that the witness was participating in talks between the government and the striking press distributors. The court postponed the case until the 28th of this month.

ZAWEZE PRISONERS END 3-DAY PROTEST ACTION

LD182042 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Over to Rzeszow and the prison revolt:

[Reporter] Two hours ago the protest action by prisoners detained at Zaweze near Rzeszow ended; after 3 days and nights and 7 hours, 11 prisoners left the platform surrounding the top of the chimney of the local boilerhouse, as a result of many hours of negotiation with them carried out through intermediaries by the commission set up by minister of justice. Doctors took the participants in this unusual form of protest into their care and the prisoners are now being examined. A press conference is also in progress.

Before today is over, there will be a meeting with the ministerial commission. The talks will be on the demands and proposals put forward.

SOVIET UNION INCREASES MEAT DELIVERIES

LD182308 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The deliveries of Soviet meat are on the increase. To start with they amounted to 100 tons daily, but now the deliveries are reaching 400 tons and even larger deliveries are expected. So far the meat received has been directed for the supply of Silesia, Krakow, Lodz, Warsaw and Lublin.

The Soviet Union has announced the delivery of 30,000 tons of beef and pork.

POLISH-JAPANESE MIXED COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD182246 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- A joint communique on the first session of the Polish-Japanese mixed commission which (?has just) ended here points to the possibilities of expanding bilateral trade and economic cooperation, especially in the area of industrial cooperation and collaboration in third markets. The Polish side pointed to the importance of credit facilitations for continuing the exports of Japanese semi-finished products, spare parts and components to Poland.

Head of the Japanese delegation Deputy Foreign Minister K. Yanagiya was received by Chairman of the Government Planning Commission and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej and Finance Minister Marian Krzak.

BRAZIL POSTPONES 1981 DEBT PAYMENT REQUEST

LD142328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- In view of the economic difficulties confronting Poland, Brazil has expressed readiness to help it by postponing the payment of Polish debt incurred through deficit commodity trade. This year Poland will pay to Brazil only 10 per cent of the payment due on the total debt of 1.4 billion dollars.

Poland is Brazil's most important trade partner in Eastern Europe. Commodity trade between the two countries increased from 263.4 million dollars in 1967 to 590.4 million last year. This jump, however, was the result of a steep rise in Brazilian exports to Poland, because the imports from that country recorded the opposite trend and dropped from 106 to 67 million dollars over the period.

Brazil imports from Poland largely coal and sulphur, in return for iron ore, a series of food products, industrial commodities and textiles.

CZYREK ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD120924 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek today ended his three-day visit to Austria paid at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr.

During his stay in Austria, Minister Czyrek had a long talk with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, had three rounds of talks with foreign Minister Pahr, conferred with the Minister of Trade, Industry and Crafts Josef Staribaher, met with members of the Parliamentary parties and had a talk with the president of the Austrian Parliament.

On the last day of his visit, Minister Czyrek met with the U.N. secretary general's representative in Vienna and gave a press conference.

Talking to the U.N. secretary general's representative and UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] Executive Director 'Abd ar-Rahman Khani, Czyrek praised the achievements of UNIDO in promoting industrialization, especially in Third World countries. Reviewing Poland's cooperation with UNIDO, the executive director emphasized Polish contribution to the training of industrial specialists for the developing countries and the work of Poles as UNIDO experts in those countries.

During Minister Czyrek's press conference, the Journalists Club in Vienna was filled to capacity. Most of the questions put to the Polish minister concerned Poland's cooperation with Western countries, links with the socialist states and problems of Polish-Austrian relations. Journalists heard with interest Minister Czyrek's talk on facilitated procedure for Polish travellers to other countries and Poland's negative stance concerning so-called political exiles. The Polish Government maintains that there is no reason whatsoever for the term political exile to be applied to persons seeking work abroad. The minister added that the Polish Government was trying to solve the problem by talking to certain governments on the matter. Talking about Polish-Austrian relations, Minister Czyrek said that the Polish Governement was anxious to fulfil its obligations concerning coal deliveries but it will take some time before coal output increases significantly.

A joint Polish-Austrian communique formulates the subjects covered and the standpoints expressed on international topics and bilateral cooperation. It says, inter alia, that the two foreign ministers expressed their determination to contribute to the continuation of the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe. In this context, they voiced their expectation that the Madrid meeting will produce well-balanced and substantive results in all domains covered by the Helsinki Final Act and stressed the importance of convening a conference on military aspects of security in Europe. The two ministers welcomed the announced Soviet-American negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and voiced the hope that the negotiations will produce positive results in the near future. Both sides stated with satisfaction that the good bilateral relations will be further developed in the spirit of the traditional Polish-Austrian friendship. Special attention was focused on the current state and prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries. The further development of contacts in the field of culture, education, science and technology was emphasized.

The communique states next that the two ministers also reviewed the situation of Polish citizens now staying in Austria.

Minister Czyrek invited Minister Pahr to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 25 NOV

LD191004 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street will pay an official visit to Poland on November 25-27 at the invitation of Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU181840 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. Examining the implementation of provisions of the 1981 state plan, the Political Executive Committee noted -- along with outstanding achievements attained by the working people in industry -- a number of serious shortcomings and lags in certain branches. It particularly criticized the situation in the extractive industry, coal and oil, where existing capacities and means were not fully utilized and the plan tasks were not fulfilled, something which seriously hurts our national economy and negatively affects the energy balance. The Political Executive Committee also negatively assessed certain aspects of activities in the metallurgical and chemical industry. It recommended that most resolute measures be taken to eliminate shortcomings and lags in fulfilling this year's plan, and to mobilize all resources and manpower to fully attain production tasks in all industrial branches by all ministries, centrals and enterprises. Party bodies and organizations, workers self-management bodies, trade unions, youth organizations, all component bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and all working people's collectives must concentrate their efforts along these lines.

The implementation of the 12th RCP Congress decisions depends on the action taken to fulfill plan tasks. Only thus can we lay a proper foundation for fulfilling the new 5-year plan and implementing the party program to raise all the people's living standard.

The Political Executive Committee also examined the unfolding of the agricultural campaign, namely: The harvesting and storage of the last quantities of products left in the fields; the conclusion of plowing and sowing activities; and the delivery of products by agricultural units to the central state stocks. Criticizing certain lags in the agricultural fall campaign in a number of counties, as well as certain negative attitudes of several party-state bodies and organizations in reporting the crops attained, the Political Executive Committee recommended that most energetic measures be taken to accelerate agricultural work and to deliver produce to the state stocks, in accordance with legal obligations and the real results attained in all counties.

In this respect, it was decided to set up collectives of aktivists who should check, advise and support on the spot the proper implementation of tasks set by the party leadership.

The Political Executive Committee also examined the implementation of measures established by the party leadership to strengthen regional self-management and self-supply, and to ensure staples for the people's consumption. It recommended that further energetic and persevering action should be taken to properly apply the adopted decisions, to eliminate all negative practices in self-supply and to commendably meet the rational consumption requirements of the masses.

The Political Executive Committee then examined measures to prepare the state plan and budget for 1982. It assessed that the activity to prepare the 1982 economic plan and ensure conditions for carrying out the tasks to develop industry, agriculture and all national economic branches, as well as to implement regional self-management and self-supply and the proper supply of staples to the people, presuppose a broad public debate with the direct participation of the working people in making decisions. The Political Executive Committee recommended that problems connected with the 1982 plan should be discussed first in the central bodies of workers self-management. In this respect, the plenums of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture were convened for 23 November. The plenums of the SDUF National Council and of the organization of Socialist Democracy and Unity were convened for 24 November 1981.

Stressing the role of county, municipal, town and communal people's councils in the activity to prepare and implement the tasks of economic development, particularly in agriculture, but also in regional self-management and self-supply, the Political Executive Committee decided to convene the session of the legislative chamber of people's councils for 24 November.

The Political Executive Committee also decided to convene a plenum of the RCP Central Committee for Wednesday, 25 November, and Thursday, 26 November 1981 with the following agenda:

1. Increasing the role of party bodies and organizations and communists in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions; firmly applying the new economic-financial mechanism; strengthening workers self-management and self-administration; leading and organizing economic activity and ensuring regional self-supply.

2. Report on the Uniform National Socioeconomic Development Plan of Romania for 1982.

3. Report on the draft state budget for 1982.

4. Program on regional self-management and self-supply to provide agricultural produce, both animal and vegetable, to the people for 1982-85.

5. Program on people's supply in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982.

The Political Executive Committee decided to submit the following draft laws to the discussion of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] session convened for 27-28 November:

1. Draft law on adopting the Uniform National Socioeconomic Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1982.

2. Draft law on adopting the plan to develop the agriculture and food industry in 1982.

3. Draft law on adopting the 1982 state budget, and other draft laws.

The Political Executive Committee recommended that the tasks concerning the implementation of economic goals for 1982 and the development of regional self-management and self-supply should be discussed by the plenums of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, the Union of Communist Youth, the National Union of Artisan Cooperatives and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, thus ensuring that all necessary measures are taken to commendably fulfill all plan provisions and to broadly mobilize the initiative, energy and administrative spirit of the working people in implementing the party program in all fields of socioeconomic activity.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the 26-30 October official visit to our country by Karl Carstens, FRG president, and Mrs Veronica Carstens. The Political Executive Committee highly assessed the results of this visit which, through the agreements reached, marks the start of a new and higher stage in comprehensive Romanian-FRG cooperation and represents a very significant event in international life.

Pointing out the fruitful character of the visit and the topicality of the subjects broached in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's official talks with President Karl Carstens and Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Political Executive Committee assesses that the expansion of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the FRG is to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, and in the interest of the cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation.

The Political Executive Committee expressed satisfaction at the common determination to take energetic action to give new impetus to Romanian-FRG ties and to bilateral cooperation in fields of mutual interest, on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and mutual advantage.

The Political Executive Committee also emphasized the particular importance of the Romanian-West German summit dialogue on topical international issues. It assessed as very important the identity of the two countries' positions on promoting a policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation and respect for national independence, and ensuring lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Political Executive Committee highly assessed the importance attached by the two European countries to establishing a climate of trust among nations in Europe, developing a new kind of relations of broad coopertaion among all states and, in this respect, concluding the Madrid meeting with positive results. The Political Executive Committee stressed the importance of the determination of Romania and the FRG to resume the policy of detente and cooperation, based on respect for the independence of peoples; to halt the deployment of new medium-sized nuclear missiles on the continent; to stop the manufacture of the neutron bomb; to proceed to real disarmament measures, primarily nuclear, and to politically resolve all states of conflict through negotiations.

The Political Executive Committee considered as very important the assessments made by the two presidents on the need for all states to commit themselves to and participate in resolving the great problems facing contemporary mankind in the interest of the people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also presented a report on the official visit to our country by Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. The Political Executive Committee fully endorsed and highly praised the fruitful results of the new Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue. It emphasized the great significance of the joint declaration signed by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher, and expressed the conviction that this document will have a profound impact on the overall evolution of Romanian-Yugoslav relations and will contribute to greatly strengthening the fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Pointing to the important achievements attained in the comprehensive expansion of bilateral relations -- in accordance wtih the 1980 joint declaration and other documents and agreements reached at high level -- the Political Executive Committee stressed the significance of the reiteration by the two countries of their determination to develop and deepen mutual cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields, and to increase trade exchange.

The Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue on topical international issues highlighted the concern of the two countries over the deterioration of the world climate and emphasized the need to do everything possible to eliminate from relations among states the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, the policy of force, intervention and hegemony and all forms of oppression and domination; to resume the policy of detente, understanding and peace; and to politically resolve all contentious issues through negotiations. As was stressed during the talks and in the joint declaration, it is most important to ensure that the Madrid meeting concludes with every better results and leads to convening a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe.

The Political Executive Committee considers very important the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia to firmly act to proceed to adopting concrete measures of nuclear and conventional disarmament, to banning the use of nuclear weapons and any other mass-destruction means, to preventing the deployment of new missiles in Europe and ensuring the withdrawal of the existing ones, to stopping the manufacture of the neturon bomb and to creating areas of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, other parts of Europe and throughout the continent.

The Political Executive Committee also noted with satisfaction the determination of the two countries to continue to act to develop bilateral and comprehensive cooperation between Balkan countries in all fields of mutual itnerest, and to strengthen relations of friendship, goodneighborliness and understanding between Balkan countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also presented a report on the 13-17 November official friendly visit to our country by Comrade Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out with satisfaction the fruitful character of talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe which, through their results, mark a very important point in developing relations of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

It was stressed that this high-level dialogue, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and respect, clearly emphasized the determination of both sides to expand and deepen Romanian-Zimbabwean relations, in the spirit of the existing good traditions, so that they can constitute an example of relations between two fully independent states and between two peoples who are building a new, free and prosperous life. This determination is eloquently expressed in the agreements reached and the documents signed during the visit.

In this respect, the Political Executive Committee appreciates the great importance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe signed by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe, a treaty which confirms the joint desire to place Romanian-Zimbabwean relations on a lasting foundation and on a political and legal framework with broad prospects. The Political Executive Committee also emphasized the importance of measures adopted on efficiently utilizing existing opportunities to increase trade exchanges and expand mutually advantageous economic cooperation in fields of decisive importance for the economies of the two countries.

The Political Executive Committee also pointed out the significance of signing the agreement on cooperation between the RCP and ZANU-PF, which provides for developing friendly cooperation between the RCP and ZANU-PF, on the basis of equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual esteem and respect and observance of their inalienable right to independently draft their political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics.

The Political Executive Committee highly assessed the exchange of views between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe on the current evolution of international life. This exchange of views revealed identical or close positions of the two countries on the subjects discussed. The Political Executive Committee stressed with satisfaction the fact that during their talks, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe expressed the determination of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe to intensify cooperation within the United Nations, other international bodies, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement, and to firmly act to bring about an immediate cessation of the arms race and to attain overall disarmament, primarily nuclear.

The Political Executive Committee expressed the conviction that the rapid development of Romanian-Zimbabwean cooperation in all fields, in accordance with the spirit of friendship and solidarity characteristic of relations between our parties, countries and peoples, contributes to the socioeconomic progress of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe and to the promotion of peace, independence and cooperation in the world.

The Political Executive Committee established measures to implement the agreements reached and documents signed during these visits, which ensure the expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the respective countries. The Political Executive Committee also resolved issues concerning current party-state activities.

DINCA HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN BEIJING 17 NOV

AU172045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the third session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration started in Beijing on Tuesday, November 17.

The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the commission, and the Chinese delegation by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, co-chairman of the commission.

During the proceedings the stage is examined of the objectives of collaboration in production included in the understandings covenanted at top level, measures for speeding up their finalization, new proposals regarding the expansion and diversification of the economic and technical collaboration in fields of mutual interest between the two countries, as well as the way in which goods exchanges were effected, and measures for further increasing them.

The two chief delegates were highly appreciative of the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, of the manysided collaboration between Romania and China. The wish of the two parties and states was expressed to act for the further development of the economic and technical cooperation, of bilateral commercial exchanges, contributing to the consolidation and expansion of the multilateral relations between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, to the speeded up construction of socialism in Romania and China.

In that context, the important role was highlighted of the commission in identifying new ways and means conducive to the more marked growth and diversification of economic exchanges as well as to the development of the cooperation between Romania and China.

STANESCU SIGNS CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS WITH LIBYA

AU161853 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Two new agreements on Romanian-Libyan cooperation were signed during the official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by Ion Stanescu, head of the Department for Construction Abroad. The documents -- an agreement on cooperation in housing between the two countries and an agreement on technical cooperation between the General People's Committee for Housing of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Department for Construction Abroad of Romania — provide for expanding cooperation in construction and for the participation of Romanian enterprises in several projects included in the socio-economic development program of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Romania will also send experts to provide the necessary technical assistance in certain engineering projects.

DUMA HAS TALKS, SIGNS AGREEMENTS IN NICOSIA

AU162120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, was received on November 16 by Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, and conducted talks with (Georghian Pelaghias), director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks, that passed in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned an analysis of the way in which the decisions made and measures covenanted at top level were translated into fact. Satisfaction was expressed at the results scored so far and the two sides' determination was stressed to further expand the cooperation between Romania and Cyprus on multiple planes.

Special attention was paid to the joint efforts towards identifying new ways and means to diversify commercial exchanges and expand actions of cooperation in production, by setting up joint ventures included, so that the volume of economic exchanges should increase substantially in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' economies.

During the exchange of opinions on current international issues, particularly on those regarding European collaboration and security and the Madrid meeting, the vital interest was highlighted of the two sides, of all the states on the continent in the prevention of the deployment of other nuclear missiles in Europe and in the passage to the elimination of the existing ones.

The importance was emphasized of concrete actions for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

As for the Cyprus issue, the wish was expressed that an agreement be reached which should ensure the independence, unity, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Cyprus, so that the two communities should live in peace and prosperity.

Aurel Duma was received by the president of the House of Representatives, (Georghios Ladas), with whom he discussed questions related to the development of the relations between the two countries' parliaments.

The same day Aurel Duma and Avxendis C. Avxendiou, minsiter of finance, signed the convention on the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion between the governments of Romania and the Republic of Cyprus.

The programme regarding the application of the agreement on scientific and cultural collaboration between the governments of the two countries was also signed in Nicosia.

AVANTI! REPORTS CEAUSESCU-CRAXI COMMUNIQUE

PM171317 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 11

[Ugo Intini report: "Craxi and Ceausescu for Zero Option"]

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov -- As the socialist appeal for Sunday's event [PSI - sponsored peace day] says, it is not enough to invoke peace; it must be built and organized. In this spirit Craxi met for 3 hours today with Ceausescu, who recently expressed new and interesting positions on disarmement. This represented a very useful step forward, partly for the Socialist International's efforts to examine the open-minded stances present in Eastern Europe -- stances valuable in facilitating on both sides the resumption of the dialogue between the superpowers.

The key sentence in the final communique points to a substantial similarity of viewpoints between the European socialists and the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]. "The two delegations," it states, "emphasize the importance of the demonstrations and initiatives in favor of peace which, in Europe, including Italy and Romania, are calling for the simultaneous withdrawal of missiles on both sides, including both existing and deployed missiles and missiles planned for deployment, and reject the deployment on European territory of the neutron bomb, which they consider a factor that can increase tension."

So this quest for peace is not propagandist or unidirectional, but specifically aimed at tackling the problems as they really are.

The survey that Craxi and Ceausescu made of international issues was substantial and missiles were not the only subject discussed. The Italian Socialists' stance, which is the same as the socialist international's, is well known. Here, however, is a broader summary of Ceausescu's viewpoint. The conversation was devoid of the questions asked between the delegations. The Romanian leader spoke very clearly and calmly, returning repeatedly to the subjects closest to his heart, with evident confidence that patient negotiation and the rounding-off of sharp corners can eventually make it possible to resolve even the most complex problems.

Peace and Europe -- throughout the world the international situation is being complicated by problems that interact with each other and exacerbate the crisis -- the arms race, energy problems, high interest rates and underdevelopment. We are witnessing the consolidation of the major powers' spheres of influence in the world and even the creation of new areas of penetration. Romania opposes the division of the world into spheres of influence and believes that the peoples will accept solutions decided on by others on their behalf less and less.

The European situation is the most sorrying because it is here that the largest arsenals have been accumulated and a further strengthening of nuclear weaponry is now being planned. These medium-range nuclear weapons create a threat of destruction for Europe in particular, because the Soviet missiles cannot reach the United States and the NATO missiles can reach only part of Soviet territory.

To reduce this threat we must be realistic. No nuclear weapon can be considered acceptable in anyone's hands, so the final aim must be the total elimination of the nuclear arsenal in Europe. But this can be achieved in successive stages. The way to do this is by eliminating missiles on both sides -- both those already deployed and those yet to be deployed.

Peace is based on the balance of forces, not on unilateral disarmament; but the balance must be established at the lowest possible level. The start of negotiations between the two sides is a positive factor. But the Europeans must participate in these negotiations, the Romanian president stressed particularly emphatically a number of times. The problem, Ceausescu said, concerns Europe. We must not leave it to others to resolve vital issues of concern to our peoples, because that would mean surrendering our independence and allowing our futures to be entrusted to others. Ceausescu is not pessimistic about the coming negotiations and hopes that a solution will be possible for the medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb, which he identifies as the dangers of the moment.

Afghanistan -- Craxi stressed that the deterioration in the international situation stems from the excessive number of crises that have arisen and that are interconnected. Ceausescu agreed that it is a matter of restoring the confidence undermined by these crisis. One of them is in Afghanistan. The Soviets, the Romanian president said, have made mistakes. There was a democratic antifeudal revolution in Afghanistan even before the Russian intervention. It was followed by a phase of domestic instability and Moscow backed one faction against another, and made a mistake, because you do not support a revolution by sending in foreign troops.

Ceausescu recalled his meeting with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and said that a diplomatic solution is possible: Outside backing for antigovernment forces must stop and the Soviet troops must be withdrawn. The regimes that stemmed from the revolution is not being challenged, but the Karmal government's permanence must not be made a precondition. According to Ceausescu, the crisis in Afghanistan is a result of events in Iran and of the action that the religious power that has become established in Tehran has carried out in support of the Muslim clergy in Afghanistan. The Soviets are alarmed, but this does not justify their intervention.

Southeast Asia -- With regard to the invasion of Kampuchea, which Craxi pointed to as a factor of tension, Ceausescu believes that the Vietnamese certainly must withdraw. Hanoi's intervention, Ceausescu observed, led to the removal of the existing government and the installation of another. A national reconciliation must be reached to guarantee independence and nonalignment.

Middle East -- Ceausescu sees more favorable conditions for peace, which is what all Europeans want. The Egyptian-Israeli agreement for the withdrawal from Sinai must be brought to completion. But at the same time a solution to the entire problem, including the Palestinian problem, must be sought. The Fahd plan indicates a new path. Among the Palestinians there is a willingness to accept a period of Palestinian autonomy as a stage toward the creation of a state.

An international conference must be organized, involving Israel, all the countries concerned, and the PLO. Contacts exist between the United States and the PLO and we must just wait for these to be made public. Even the United States fully realizes that without the PLO peace cannot be achieved and that without that, U.S. positions in the Middle East are weakened. Washington must not satisfy itself with exerting influence -- within the area -- on Israel alone. But Ceausescu is not pessimistic even about Israel's attitude. The Israelis, he said, have cleared their bases and will now leave the whole of Sinai. At one time nobody would have expected this and the Tel Aviv government did state that it would never yield these territories. So Israel has shown that it can adopt realistic stances by means of negotiations.

With regard to observations concerning the extreme difficulty of the Arab part of Jerusalem becoming the capital of the future Palestinian state, as proposed in the Fahd plan, the Romanian president said that other solutions can be found.

For instance, there is an Egyptian stance in favor of creating administrative cooperation between the part of the city that will remain with the Israelis and the part that will go to the Arabs. Ceausescu recently met in Bucharest with Al-Qadhdhafi and believes, in connection with Libya, that the problems must be approached frankly, without exacerbating tensions.

Balkans -- With reference to the general problem of arms reduction, Ceausescu put forward the proposal of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans, comprising Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece. He stressed good relations with all Balkan countries and the fact that Papandreou's victory in Greece opens up new and encouraging prospects.

Underdevelopment and third world problems -- There has been a lot of talk, Ceausescu said, but little has been done. Romania does not share the optimism of the participants at the Cancun summit, because in fact nothing specific was achieved in Mexico. There is the United Nations, the Romanian president stressed, and that is the forum for discussing the issue. Unless specific steps are taken, increasingly grave international tensions will be created, because the developing countries' conditions and the injustices of the international system are being exacerbated for a number of reasons: High interest rates, rising oil prices, falling prices for all other raw materials, which they often export. Ceausescu issued a proposal. The UN Commission on the Law of the Sea could be the forum in which negotiations could be resumed, with wide-ranging participation and within the natural context of the United Nations.

A radical measure could be suggested, Ceausescu said. For instance, military spending could be cut by 10 percent. This would mean a saving worldwide of $50 billion. If half of this sum were allocated to financing poor countries, it would constitute a substantial amount of money: $25 billion a year.

In his meeting with the Italian delegation Ceausescu placed much emphasis on Latin America and Africa where, in his opinion, the maintenance of the status quo must not be considered a condition for international detente and where the anticolonialist struggle is now developing due to the demands for new conditions of economic independence. In particular Ceausescu discussed the problems of Namibia, Zimbabwe (Mugabe will be in Bucharest soon), El Salvador and the Caribbean.

RCP GREETS BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU161851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] To the 37th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGP]:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend warm greetings and wishes for new successes to you, delegates to the 37th CPGP Congress, and to all party militants.

The Romanian communists follow with sentiments of friendship and solidarity the activity carried outby the British communists to promote the interests of the working people, to strengthen the action unity of the workers class and all democratic and progressive forces in Great Britain and to attain their aspirations for a happier and more just life.

We take this opportunity to express satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and solidarity developing between the RCP and CPGB on the basis of principles of mutual esteem and respect, independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and each party's right to draft its political line and revolutionary tactics and strategy in accordance with historical, national and social conditions prevailing in each country.

We express the conviction that the development of mutual cooperation between our parties will serve the interests of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and British peoples, and the cause of security, national independence and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS REAGAN'S 18 NOV SPEECH

AU182005 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] In a letter to Leonid Brezhnev, American President Ronald Reagan has proposed to begin talks on reduction of stratetic weapons as early as the beginning of next year. In his first distinctly foreign political speech since he assumed office, Ronald Reagan outlined the American positions on the eve of the beginning of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. The following is a report by our New York correspondent, Goran Milic:

Nearly all of the 25-minute speech by Reagan in Washington was devoted to relations with the super rival, the Soviet Union. The American President told a group of selected journalists that this year he has sent two letters to Leonid Brezhnev: one immediately after he survived an attempt on his life, and the second one a few days ago. Briefly, Ronald Reagan explained the American platform on the eve of the Geneva talks. He said that the United States is ready to renounce the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union dismantles its own SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. Reagan does not consent to the variation according to which the Soviet missiles would be moved behind the Urals because the American president tried to prove, in his own style by a geographic map, that even from there the missiles could strike at targets in Western Europe.

The American President's speech was timed for delivery 12 days prior to the beginning of the Geneva talks and a few days prior to the visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to West Germany. For this reason, Reagan also spoke about those in Western Europe who, as he says, do not understand the (?importance) of strengthening the NATO defense capacity. He tried to prove to them, with the known American appraisals, how much the Soviet military power has increased.

The second proposal to the Soviet side is for beginning a new round of negotiations on strategic weapons as early as next year, but not the SALT talks, that is, on weapons limitation, but start on reduction of these weapons. In his third proposal, the American President links that with the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe which would lead to a mutually acceptable equilibrium. And this is a disputed issue because the Warsaw Pact capacities are stronger in the field of conventional forces.

Finally, Ronald Reagan spoke about the need for such accords which would ensure mutual control and verifiability of the measures which would be taken to reduce the nuclear and conventional arsenals of the superpowers.

All this may sound quite attractive and perhaps even calming to the international public, and certainly to troubled Western Europe for which, it seems to us, the speech was mainly intended. In this connection Reagan also used a special corrective sentence, stating that he would never use missiles in Europe except for the needs of defense, although he did not explain whether he would use them if a possible attack began with classical weapons. But to ensure that the proposals publicly announced by Ronald Reagan today and which he himself called historical, really will become historical, it is necessary, as always, that they be acceptable to the other superpower. It is not doubted here that in Bonn, Brezhnev will speak more about peace than about war. But it is another story to what extent Moscow and Washington are really ready for the dialogue in which neither of them can gain everything. We will see how Moscow responds because at this time the ball is in the Soviet court.

LCY DELEGATION MEETS CZYREK IN WARSAW 18 NOV

LD190442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Jozef Czyrek, PZPR, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is also Polish foreign affairs minister, today received the LCY study delegation led by Franc Setinic, League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee secretary, which is visiting Poland. During the meeting, at which the Yugoslav ambassador to Poland, Muhidin Begic, was present too, Czyrek acquainted members of the Yugoslav delegation with the PZPR's program of activity and with the measures taken in the country to overcome the crisis. Satisfaction was subsequently expressed over the present cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and the wish was expressed for this cooperation to continue to develop in the future.

GENERAL BRAJOVIC ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU171922 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 81 p 6

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Nov -- A celebration was held in the Marshall Tito Barracks today at which Col Gen Petar Brajovic, member of the Council of the Federation, spoke on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the first Macedonian-Kosovo Proletarian Brigade. The army unit currently stationed in the barracks continues the traditions of the aforementioned brigade. This brigade was formed on 11 November 1943 in the village of Slivovo in western Macedonia. The brigade was composed of young men and women of two Macedonian and two Kosovo battalions, in which Macedonians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Slovenes, Croats, Turks, Italians and others served. This was a real brigade of brotherhood and unity, Petar Brajovic said. They were volunteers who joined because of their conviction and deep ideological awareness that only through armed struggle was it possible to realize a national and social liberation....

Despite all this, the counterrevolution of the Albanian natioalists and irredentists in Kosovo succeeded in developing unhindered for a number of years, and in operating deliberately in many circles: in schools by means of lessons and in the university departments through cooperation with Albania and other reactionary forces from abroad. It showed its destructive character and unbridled chauvinism that had no precedent. Naturally, Brajovic said, that was a surprise that shook and caused a revolt throughout our country.

Col Gen Petar Brajovic devoted a part of his speech to Albania, and on this occasion stressed that our country had been attacked for decades and that Albania had spread many slanders and untruths. Albania has isolated its citizens, and by means of national romanticism it has developed a false awareness. This is the concern of Enver Hoxha and his people, but we cannot allow someone to directly interfere in our country's system.

'DECLINING' COMMODITY TRADE WITH PRC NOTED

AU172135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 81 p 7

[B. Rabrenovic report]

[Summary] Beijing, 4 Nov -- The forthcoming visit of an LCY delegation headed by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is expected in Beijing with great interest both among Chinese political circles and among foreign observers. The visit represents a continuity in the relations between the two parties. Since the resumption of relations between the LCY and CCP in August 1977, "the party cooperation between Yugoslavia and China has followed a constantly ascending line and has made a significant contribution to the entire development of relations between the two countries.

It has simultaneously contributed to the mutual acquaintance and exchange of experience between the two parties, the main factors of two authentic revolutions and specific roads in building socialism."

The successful development of relations until now both at the party and state levels provides the necessary conditions for a successful exchange of views on numerous bilateral and international issues during the coming visit of the LCY delegation. "Unfortunately, it must be stated on this occasion also that in the past few years, economic cooperation has not kept up with the level of development of political cooperation and relations. Both sides try to justify that by their internal difficulties -- stabilization and adaptation — but hope that better times are coming.

However, at present the commodity trade between the two countries not only shows signs of stagnation but is even declining: Instead of the planned annual trade amounting to a total value of $300 million, the actual value of trade is somewhere around $160 million. In the first 7 months of this year trade amounted only to $30 million. This is little in any event and is not in accord with the trend of relations between the two friendly countries. Nevertheless, in view of the existence of the initiatives of both sides, for instance as regards trade in oil and coal, it is possible to expect better results."

MORE ON VISIT BY ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Toast by Vrhovec

LD132352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation today in honor of Italian minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo. In addition to the associates of the two ministers, the dinner was attended by Milos Minic, president of hte Federal Social Council for International Relations' Ante Zelic and Boris Snuderl, members of the Federal Executive Council; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and other officials.

In his toast on that occasion Josip Vrhovec said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to greet you cordially in our midst. I still remember well our recent meeting in Vrtobja where we confirmed, by opening a new border crossing, the goodneighborliness between our countries.

"Truly, our border is one of the most open in Europe and our mutual cooperation is a model for relations between two neighboring countries which have such different socio-political systems and international positions.

"Thanks to political realism and to the sense of historical responsibility that have inspired us, we have succeeded in removing the obstacles of the past and in opening up, through the Osimo agreements, broad and straight avenues of mutual respect and rapprochement. In so doing we have also at the same time expressed the interests of our peoples and made our contribution to the process of strengthening cooperation and security in Europe, a process which began in Helsinki.

"Your visit, which we see within the context of the continuity of the friendly dialogue, provides us with the opportunity to inform one another of our views on major international events as well as to talk about the further development and comprehensive promotion of our bilateral relations.

"Within this framework we wish to encourage all positive elements, to eliminate and resolve together even more quickly still outstanding questions and thus to give our relations fresh substance and value.

"It is our conviction that we have not yet exhausted all possibilities in this respect. They include various elements: consolidating economic cooperation on sound and mutually useful foundations; increasing ties in the spheres of science and technology and culture; the free movement of people and bringing people closer together.

"In this respect, I would particularly like to stress the importance of the further expansion of cooperation and contacts in border areas; that is, the expansion of Adriatic cooperation to the mutual benefit of our two countries with Adriatic shores.

"In this enthusiastic development of our relations and good neighborliness, we pay close attention to the position and role of national minorities. We see no significant obstacles whatsoever to our joint efforts to ensure to the Slovene national minority in Italy and the Italian national minority in Yugoslavia all the rights and necessary conditions for their comprehensive development in order that we might make them the truly firm bridges of mutual understanding and friendship.

"In general we see the good Yugoslav-Italian relations as an exceptionally important factor of stability in our region, a significant contribution to the positive trends in the area of the Mediterranean and in Europe as a whole.

"This is of great value today when, unfortunately, we have only too many reasons for profound concern about the state of affairs in the world.

"Our continent has been moving for some time along the brink which signifies the danger of a reemergence of the cold war. This dangerous trend is encouraged by bloc confrontation and the largest concentration of nuclear and conventional weapons of mass extermination. The continuous rivalry is leading to the point of general eruption.

"We believe that it is high time to halt this plunge into catastrophe, that it is high time for reason and political realism, which will lead us out of the vicious circle, to prevail.

"It is for this reason that we point out even more the need for us to work together and with the greatest responsibility for the success of the Madrid meeting. We still believe that it is possible to reach agreement on the convening of the European conference on disarmament which would provide fresh hope for the peoples of our continent as well as of the whole world.

"The tension and uncertainty we face in the world are the result of the crude violation of the norms of international behavior and of ignoring the principles of the UN charter. We therefore believe that to improve this situation and to return to the path of universal detente requires that all members of the world community raise their voices even more resolutely against the use of force in international relations, against all forms of interference, threats and intimidation.

"We believe deeply in the principles of peaceful coexistence and it is on them that we base our nonaligned policy. For us this policy means readiness to cooperate with all countries that are inspired by the same aspirations for peace, justice and equality. This policy also means struggling against everything that calls peace into question and threatens the right to sovereignty, independence and autonomous life of all peoples and countries. It is only in the full affirmation of these principles that just and lasting solutions for the dangerous global crises, which threaten the security of entire regions and even the stability of the whole world, can be found.

"We are very concerned about the continuous deepening of the gap between the developed world and the developing countries, a gap which calls into question their development and the existence of hundreds of millions of people throughout our planet. We are resolutely in favor of beginning global negotiations which would open the door to a new, more just and more realistic international economic order.

"Our world is, unfortunately, weighed down by many dangers and problems, but at the same time the resolve of peoples not to reconcile themselves to such a situation is constantly growing.

"This gives us confidence in our joint future, to which all of us must contribute.

"It is with satisfaction that we emphasize out knowledge that our two countries agree to a great extent on these aspirations.

"In this spirit I would like, Mr Minister, to raise my glass to you and your associates, to the progress of the Italian people and to the friendship between our two countries."

Communique Issued

LD150642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Communique on Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's 13-14 November visit to Yugoslavia]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Emilio Colombo, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Italy, paid at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia on 13 and 14 November of this year.

Minister Emilio Colombo was received by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. Minister Emilio Colombo was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

In the course of these meetings views were exchanged on the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy as well as about some current international problems.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Emilio Colombo held exhaustive talks.

They noted that relations between the two countries are developing successfully, in line with the policy of friendship, goodneighborliness and mutual respect.

It was stressed in the talks that significant results have been achieved in the economic cooperation between the two countries. Topical issues linked with the need to develop higher forms of economic cooperation and promote commodity exchange and financial and border area economic cooperation were pointed out. The need to improve the structure of commodity exchange, which would exert a positive influence on the establishment of equilibrium in the trade balance between the two countries, was also pointed out. Readiness was expressed to pay greater attention to better use of the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of energy, transport and cooperation of fishing industry organizations.

In the talks the great significance which the two sides attach to the Osimo agreements for further and better cooperation in Yugoslav-Italian relations was emphasized. The results achieved so far in implementing these agreements were discussed and it was agreed that the two sides should make even more intensified efforts aimed at resolving remaining issues in the implementation of these agreements as a whole.

The issues of the position and development of the Slovene national minority in Italy and of the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia were discussed. The significance of the positive role played by minorities in strengthening the ties between the two countries and of their contribution to the development of good neighborly relations was confirmed. Both sides again confirmed their readiness to implement, in line with the Osimo agreement's provisions on minorities and in cooperation with the minorities' representatives, the policy of promoting the rights, positions and comprehensive development of minorities. In this connection the Yugoslav side expressed its expectation that a relevant law on the comprehensive protection of the Slovene minority which would take into consideration its integrity as a minority and ensure a comprehensive implementation of its rights, would be adopted as soon as possible.

In the field of cultural cooperation it was agreed that the adoption of programs of cultural-educational cooperation and of an agreement on reciprocal recognition of high school diplomas should be expedited.

Also considered were the questions of promoting border cooperation, which has a broad base and is a very significant aspect of Yugoslav-Italian relations. Readiness was expressed on both sides to promote border cooperation and continue to pay attention to it, and in this concrete connection it was agreed to complete as speedily as possible the work on amending the Udine agreement of 1962 and set up a mixed commission for border economic cooperation.

A broad exchange of views was carried out during the talks on the international situation, paying particular attention to the need to consolidate peace and relaxation in the world through a dialogue, limit the arms race, establish trust and find peaceful solutions to crisis situations. Considerable attention was paid to the discussions of the present state at the Madrid meeting and its future prospects and also to the problem of stepping up the dialogue and cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

Anxiety was expressed at the exacerbation of international relations and attention was drawn to the need for efforts to be made by the entire international community in the direction of reviving detente as a universal process based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states. In this connection and bearing in mind the common interest of all European countries in halting the nuclear and conventional arms race, the two sides positively appraised the announcement of Soviet-U.S. talks in the expectation that they will lead to a process of effective worldwide disarmament.

It was noted that security in the Mediterranean is an integral part of European security and support was expressed in that connection for efforts which could lead to the transformation of this area into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Anxiety was expressed on both sides at the continuation of the crisis in the Middle East, underlining the need to step up efforts aimed at acheiving a complete, just and lasting solution by peaceful means on the basis of the UN Charter and with all the sides, including the PLO as the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, taking part in negotiations on an equal footing.

The two sides expressed the view that settling the major and complex problem of North-South relations is important for the general stability of international relations and laid stress in this connection on the importance of opening the worldwide talks on development within the framework of the United Nations.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec briefed Foreign Minister Colombo on topical questions and activities of the Nonaligned Movement. The view was expressed that in the current complex international situation the movement of nonaligned countries based on the original principles of nonalignment, is playing a significant role in the preservation of peace and stability in the world and in the efforts to resolve mankind's acute problems.

The talks took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and the conviction was voiced during them that this visit would contribute to the further progress and development of goodneighborly relations and strengthening of friendship between the two neighboring countries.

Belgrade, 14 November 1981.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MUGABE VISIT ISSUED

LD132054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the close of the 5-day official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, the following joint communique was issued:

"Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, together with his wife, made an official, friendly visit to the SFRY from 9-13 November 1981 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

"Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, together with his entourage, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex, paid his respects to the dead and placed flowers on President Tito's grave. He also laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier on Mt Avala.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and had talks with him on the promotion of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries as well as on topical international issues. Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, presented Robert Mugabe with the Order of the Yugoslav Banner with sash of the first class as a tribute to his leadership of theliberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, received and had talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. On this occasion an exchange of views took place on the delegate and assembly system of the SFRY and the work of the Parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

"Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had separate talks with Robert Mugabe, prime minister and president of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union]. During the talks problems of the international progressive movement were discussed.

"Kolo Siroka, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister and president of ZANU, also held talks on cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, and especially on the continued promotion of links and cooperation between SAWPY and ZANU under new conditions.

"The prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of Zimbabwe received Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and held talks on some topical issues of bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs, discussed some specific issues of international relations, in particular those relating to southern Africa, with special emphasis on Namibia, as well as the activities of the nonaligned countries.

"During the visit separate talks were held between members of the delegations of the two countries on the continued promotion of economic relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

"Prime Minister Robert Mugabe planted a tree in the Park of Friendship.

"The delegation of the Belgrade City Assembly presented Prime Minister Mugabe with a gold souvenir plaque of the city of Belgrade.

"Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia and held talks with Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Petar Flekovic, president of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, and other leaders of the republic. They acquainted Prime Minister Mugabe with the socioeconomic achievements of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. During this visit Prime Minister Mugabe and the members of the delegation visited Kumrovec, President Tito's birthplace. They also visited the Rade Koncar organization and were acquainted with the system of self-management in the factory.

"Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had a meeting with Yugoslav economists at the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. On this occasion they had an exchange of views on the possibilities of Yugoslav work organizations participating in development programs in Zimbabwe.

"Taking part in the talks between the two sides were:

"On the Yugoslav side:

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Finance; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Executive Council Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational and Technical Cooperation; Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Djuro Vukoliv, SFRY ambassador in the Republic of Zimbabwe; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for Foreign Policy Issues; Ramadan Marmulaku, director of the office for sub-Saharan Africa at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"On the Zimbabwe side: Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister and defense minister; Senator Enos Nkala, minister of finance; Dr Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Frederick Shava, minister of manpower, planning and development; Moses Mvenge, deputy minister for trade and commerce; S. Mombeshora, deputy minister of agriculture; Ibbo Mandaza, deputy secretary at the Ministry of Manpower, Planning and Development; N. Mushayakara, deputy secretary at the Ministry of Finance; A.M. Chidola, under secretary for East Europe and the Far East at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; L. Chiwewe, under secretary at the prime minister's office; Charles Tazvishaya, the prime minister's personal secretary; J. Wutawunahe, department head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe carried out an extensive exchange of views on relations between the two countries and on the topical international situation as well as on the acitivities of the nonaligned countries.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which have deep roots, are developing very successfully and continually strengthening. The significance of bilateral meetings at all levels was stressed. In this context, it was pointed out that the meetings held so far by top-ranking representatives of the two countries, and in particular the visit which the president of the SFRY Presidency paid to Zimbabwe in April this year, provided a very significant incentive to the relations and confirmed the traditional friendship between the two countries and their peoples.

"The two sides devoted particular attention to the development of economic relations. In this context it was noted that in the cooperation so far, encouraging results have been achieved in a relatively short time. In the same vein, the possibilities for future cooperation, too, were discussed in detail. Both sides confirmed their interest to extend full support to the efforts aimed at diversifying economic cooperation. They noted that future cooperation should be enriched by new forms and types, such as production cooperation and joint investments. They also agreed that it was necessary to increase trade and invest efforts to achieve a balanced commodity exchange. Full support was extended to the initiatives by Yugoslav economic organizations to participate actively in the realization of the economic development of Zimbabwe, above all in the sphere of energy, communications, building industry, transport and agriculture.

"The need was also stressed for joint cooperation in building projects of an interregional character, the aim of which is to link economically the countries of southern Africa. The two sides noted with satisfaction the efforts that independent countries of southern Africa are making to promote mutual economic cooperation and eliminate dependence on the racist regime of South Africa, by founding a conference for the coordination of the development of the countries of southern Africa.

"It was noted with satisfaction that the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully. The two sides agreed to have the appropriate organs start to draft a long term program of scientific-technical cooperation.

"In the talks between the two delegations, current international issues were also discussed. It was noted that the deepening of tension exerted a negative influence on all spheres of international relations. It was stressed that peace and security in the world are seriously threatened due to the policy of foreign interference and pressure as well as due to attempts to impose on independent and sovereign states alien interests and solutions.

"The two sides agreed that the basic causes of this situation lay in the conflicts of interests and rivalry by great powers and blocs and in the existence of unequitable political and economic relations in the world. The consequences of this are the intensified arms race and further exacerbation of the situation in connection with the existing and future hotbeds of tension.

"Both sides noted that the policy of nonalignment had affirmed itself as a powerful, independent and nonbloc factor and as the only alternative to the bloc policy of force. They stressed that the Nonaligned Movement has become a decisive force in the struggle aimed at changing the existing system of international political and equitable cooperation among peoples. Nonaligned countries are the exponents of significant initiatives aimed at resolving crises, liquidating colonialism, halting the arms race and creating a new international economic order.

"The two sides stressed the need to strengthen mutual cooperation and the action unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries on the basis of the original principles and policy of nonalignment. It was noted that the disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries reflect negatively on the action unity of the movement and that this creates space for various forms of pressures and outside interference. The need was also pointed out to resolve disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries through negotiations and by peaceful means.

"The two sides expressed serious concern about the unfavorable trends in the world economy and about international economic relations. They stressed the need to establish a new international economic order. In this context, they stressed the need to begin, without any further delay, the global negotiations at the United Nations on international economic cooperation for development.

"The two sides expressed the conviction that mutual economic cooperation by nonaligned and other developing countries and the strengthening of the collective and individual reliance on one's own forces are important.

"Both sides devoted particular attention to the situation in southern Africa. They agreed that tension and conflict in southern Africa could not be eliminated nor peace established as long as Namibia is not liberated and as long as the system of apartheid in South Africa itself is not eliminated. They severely condemned Namibia's illegal occupation and the aggressive attacks by the racist regime on the frontline states and other neighboring countries. They expressed deep indignation at the policy of racism and the inhuman apartheid system in South Africa.

"The two sides again confirmed their full support for the heroic struggle of the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] liberation movement, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They pointed out the need for intensified efforts aimed at the earliest possible implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence contained in resolution No 435.

"The president of the Federal Executive Council and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe also expressed concern about the existence of other areas of tension in Africa that threaten peace and stability on this continent.

"They backed the OAU efforts to resolve the African problems by peaceful means and without external interference.

"In discussing the worsening of the crisis in the Middle East, the two sides stressed the need for a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to this problem. They agreed that any initiative for the solution of the Middle East crisis must ensure that Israel's aggression stops, that Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, that the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent Palestine state and have the PLO participate in all negotiations on an equal footing as their only legitimate representative, be recognized.

"Expressing concern about the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, the two sides stressed the need for this conflict to be ended through negotiations, in line with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

"The two sides expressed concern about the situation in southeast and southwest Asia. They expressed the conviction that a political solution for this crisis should be found in line with the decisions of the UN General Assembly.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted Prime Minister Robert Mugabe with the situation in Europe, with the efforts made by nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe to implement the Helsinki Final Act.

"Prime Minister Robert Mugabe acquainted the Yugoslav side with Zimbabwe's policy in southern Africa and in Africa in geneal, the Yugoslav side paid tribute to the role that Zimbabwe and other frontline states play in the struggle for the speediest possible elimination of the last remnants of colonial domination and implementation of full political and economic emancipation.

"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, expressed great satisfaction with the results of their talks, which had also on this occasion confirmed the traditional friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. They noted with satisfaction the identity or great closeness of their views on all issues discussed.

"In its desire that the relations between the two friendly countries should continue to develop, the Zimbabwe side expressed its intention to open a diplomatic mission in Belgrade. The Yugoslav side cordially welcomed this announcement.

"The talks were held in a sincere, warm and cordial atmosphere, confirming the mutual trust and understanding existing between the leadership of the SFRY and the Republic of Zimbabwe."

TOASTS EXCHANGED WITH CYPRIOT PARIAMENTARIANS

LD111016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue its active committment to the solving of the Cypriot problem on the basis of the U.N. resolution and stands of the Non-Aligned Movement, i.e. to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-alignment and unity of the Republic of Cyprus.

President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic said this in a dinner toast last night in honour of a Cypriot parliamentary delegation headed by President Yeoryios Ladhas.

The president of the Cypriot parliament urged in his toast the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and the capacitation of this organization for an effective protection of international rules of conduct and justice in the world.

The presidents of the two countries' parliaments stressed in their talks yesterday that the policy of non-alignment constitutes the permanent basis of Yugoslav-Cypriot relations.

Yugoslavia and Cyprus consider that all peace-loving countries and peoples should commit themselves to the peaceful settling of international disputes, the halting of the arms race and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The presidents of the Yugoslav and Cypriot parliaments pressed for the strengthening of bilateral relations, assessing that economic cooperation falls short of the level of political relations.

KURTESI REVIEWS KOSOVO COMMUNISTS' CURRENT TASKS

AU152047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 81 p 3

[M. Daci report on speech by Ilijaz Kurtesi, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at the session of the Provoncial Committee of the League of Communists in Pristina on 7 November]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 8 Nov -- The stabilization of socioeconomic trends is an essential condition for the further development of our sociopolitical system which is based on the inalienable rights of the working people, working with social resources, to create and dispose of income in accordance with the socialist principles of distribution according to work and solidarity, as an expression of the unity of interests of the workers class and associated labor as a whole and of the equality of peoples and nationalities of our socialist community. At this time in Kosovo, the struggle for economic stabilization is simultaneously a struggle for the stabilization of the political situation which has been disrupted by the counterrevolutionary activities of the irredentists and Albanian nationalists, as well as all other enemies of Yugoslavia, self-management, our nonaligned policy and the brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities of our country.

Every Hostile Activity Has Consequences

Significant results have been achieved in the struggle against the attacks on our system and the integrity and independence of our country. A unity of action of all progressive forces, of all Kosovo peoples and nationalities has been achieved in appraising and condemning the events that were aimed against the common interests of all working people and citizens. Many necessary administrative and juridical measures have been taken against those who were guilty of and promoted hostile activities. However, it must be stated that certain forms of hostile activity such as slogans, various forms of propaganda and others have not ceased. Even though they have been defeated, the internal enemies -- with the blessings and directives from those who give orders abroad -- strive to cause disruptions and hinder the stabilization of social and political trends in Kosovo. The Kosovo working people and citizens, and especially members of the Albanian nationality, must be more than ever aware of the fact that any renewal of hostile activities can have great and unforeseeable consequences for relations and for the development of the socioeconomic and political trends in Kosovo. Therefore the struggle against all forms of hostile work must become the task, obligation and responsibility of all working people and citizens, the organs of authority and all sociopolitical organizations.

The Kosovo events have evoked great interest in the world. Our country's friends are convinced that Yugoslavia will find the right solution to overcome the negative consequenes of these events, will remain consistent in adhering to the principles of development of the self-managing system and of the equality of all peoples and nationalities, and will preserve its consistent nonaligned policy. These events have shown that this Yugoslavia and its path of self-managing and independent development do not please many reactionary and dogmatic forces in the world.

This also is the source of support for the hostile emigres who manifest in the dirtiest and most brutal way their hostile orientation against our country and its constitutional system, and against Kosovo and its development. They are succeeding with lies, deception and blackmail to involve a certain number of workers temporarily employed in some Western countries, and they are helped in this respect by the fact these workers are insufficiently informed about the real state of affairs, the relations and the present situation in Kosovo. It is a great responsibility of the sociopolitical organizations and organs to correctly and promptly inform our workers.

We Are Able To Overcome All Obstacles

It was not my intention to speak extensively about these questions because the topic of our discussion are the tasks of the League of Communists in stabilizing the socioeconomic trends and overcoming certain difficulties in socioeconomic development. However, the working people and citizens, and especially the youth, must know what methods are used and what goals are pursued against our country and its interests; that is, the interests of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Serbia and Kosovo. We will overcome all obstacles and ensure a stable development by consistently struggling for the further development of our self-managing socialist system, for the complete equality of peoples and nationalities and for freedom and togetherness.

The support of the LCY and all progressive forces of society, as well as security and other measures, have had a decisive influence in stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo. The platforms which the LCY Central Committee will adopt as well as the special measures for an even quicker socioeconomic development will even more effectively unmask various hostile slogans about the so-called exploitation of Kosovo and its natural resources. The processes of integrating and linking the Kosovo economy with other parts of the country and the Republic of Serbia are creating more favorable conditions for accelerating economic development and overcoming difficulties and shortcomings.

The dissemination of information on the events and situation in Kosovo and on the efforts of the working people in Kosovo for positive changes has been of major importance. It has confirmed once again that the information media and the working people engaged in them have a responsible approach to the most important topics of our development and are making a great contribution to solving the individual problems. However, there have also been some articles which were marked by one-sided presentations of the situation, unnecessary reviews of history, sensationalism and the like, and therefore did not contribute to stabilizing the sociopolitical trends in Kosovo. The media have failed to write enough about the efforts of the working people and citizens in the struggle for true togetherness and for integration of associated labor, by which they would help even more to overcome many problems and accelerate the positive processes. Also, the way in which certain questions of implementing the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the provincial constitutions, as well as Yugoslavia's constitutional system, were discussed at times, both in the written and spoken word, was not in the spirit of common interests. The discussion about all these issues, proceeding from the foundations determined by the constitution and LCY policy, can be a major element of our stabilization.

The League of Communists of Kosovo and all progressive forces face very great and sensitive tasks in the struggle for economic and political stabilization. The fulfillment of these tasks requires a wide activity and dissemination of information among the working people and citizens, a struggle for the further development of self-management and democratization of social relations, and a greater responsibility and efficiency of the organs of authority. The League of Communists of Kosovo faces a great test in implementing these views. I am certain that it will rise to the tasks which we face at this time.